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A N
E N G L I S H 17
SPELLING BOOK,

For the USE of SCHOOLS.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part I. Treating of LETTERS, SYLLABLES, and MONOSYLLABLES.

Part II. Treating of DISSYLLABLES and POLYSYLLABLES.

Part III. Containing Observations on PRONUNCIATION and ORTHOGRAPHY, by Way of Question and Answer.

WITH A

PREFACE, concerning the Method of Teaching to Read and Spell ENGLISH, particularly adapted to this Book.

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T O ,
THE REVEREND
DR HUGH BLAIR,

ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE CITY,
AND PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

THIS SMALL PERFORMANCE
IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED,
WITH NO OTHER VIEW

THAN TO EXPRESS, IN PUBLIC,
A GRATEFUL SENSE OF HIS FRIENDSHIP
AND COUNTENANCE,

AND OF THE
MANY FAVORS CONFERRED BY HIM,

ON HIS MOST OBEDIENT, AND
MOST DEVOTED SERVANT,

A. R. MASSON.

P R E F A C E.

IT has frequently been complained of, that Books of this Nature have greatly failed of the Success expected from them, for Want of a proper Directory to guide the Teacher, in using them according to the Plan which the Author had in his Eye: For there are Spelling Books, purposely written in so mysterious a Manner, that one may as well attempt to learn to read and spell English by a Hebrew Grammar as by them. I do not mean, however, to assert, that it is altogether impossible to use these Books with any Success in teaching English; but sure I am, if this be ever done, it must be by the Author himself, or by some Person to whom he hath been pleased to communicate his Method.

The Truth is, the Art of teaching English has been managed, by some, in such a Way, as if there were some Knack or hidden Mystery in it, which has been dignified with the Title of *The New Method*, &c. I am very far from opposing any reasonable Scheme, which may prove an Ease to the Master as well as the Scholar; but, for my own Part, I must confess, I know no better *Recipe* for teaching a Child to read than that of indefatigable Industry and Diligence.

The Observations which are contained in this Performance are gathered from a more than ordinary Attention, for many Years, to the Manner of those who have been esteemed the best Judges, and from a careful Perusal of most Books which have been published on this Subject: And, as it is the Business of every Writer to make his Subject as intelligible as possible, I shall endeavour briefly to explain the Plan, by which I intend the Book should be taught.

It is divided into three Parts. The *first* is Monosyllabic; the *second* treats of Dissyllables and Polysyllables; and the *third*, which may be considered as a Supplement to the *two* former, contains Observations on Pronunciation and Orthography. As our Language greatly abounds in Monosyllables, I have treated of them.

them at great Length; and when a Child is able to read them well, there will remain little Trouble to teach him Words of any Number of Syllables, these being only a Continuation of so many Syllables pronounced after one another.

The Foundation of all Reading is the thorough Knowledge of the Letters; great Pains therefore should be taken with the Child to make him understand them, and pronounce them properly. In the fifteenth and sixteenth Pages, the Alphabets are arranged into various Classes; but it is only in the Knowledge of the small Roman Characters that the Child should be initiated. In doing this, perhaps, it may not be thought proper to put a Book into his Hands at first. Some such ingenious Method might be contrived, as has been recommended by Mr *Locke*. I have used four small Cubes, with Success. I pasted upon one of them the six Vowels, and upon the other three the Consonants, and made the Child throw the Cube of the Vowels, till he should cast up an *a*, *i*, or *o*, &c. and so with the Consonants. When he hits on the Letter proposed he draws the Stake, which may be whatever the Teacher shall judge proper.

This Method might be followed likewise in teaching to join Syllables, and I doubt not but it might be carried so far as to bring the Child to read. It may be practised, however, with greater Success in private Families than in a public School.

There are some of the Letters which Children are most apt to pronounce amiss, such as *D. R. S.* In order to remedy this, great Pains should be employed in pronouncing them before them; and in making them pronounce them after you. They should likewise be shewn in what Position the Organs of Speech ought to be, in order to pronounce them aright. It will greatly facilitate the progress of the Scholar, that he be taught to pronounce the Powers of the Letters; and it is on this Plan that the Book proceeds. Care should be taken to make the Child distinguish the similar letters.

After that the Child is Master of the Letters, he is
next

next to be taught to join them together into Syllables. The simplest Syllables are such as consist either of a Vowel before a Consonant, or of a Consonant before a Vowel, as *ab, ba*; all the possible Positions of these are inserted in an Alphabetical Order at the 17th Page; and if the Child be taught the Powers of the Letters he will read them very readily. In order to prevent him from getting them by Rote, they are placed promiscuously at the Foot of the Page, and at the Top of the 18th, out of the Alphabetical Order.

The *third* Section continued to the *sixth* Line of the 23d Page, contains all the possible Positions of a Vowel between two Consonants, digested in an Alphabetical Order. In reading these the Child will have no more to do than to pronounce the Powers of the Letters deliberately after one another, always keeping the Sound of the last Letter till he has got the next, thus *b-ab, bab*: As a *Praxis* on the Whole, the Section concludes with a Table, collected from the former, out of the Alphabetical Order.

The initial double and triple Consonants, with the Vowels after them, are arranged in Alphabetical Order; then there is a Table of them ending with a Consonant, out of the Alphabetical Order. In reading these, the same may be observed as of the Syllables which consist of a Vowel between two Consonants; thus the Syllable *brag* should be read *b-r-a-g*.

Hitherto the Letters have had one uniform Sound, for I have purposely avoided to insert any Syllables wherein their Sounds are changed; but at Sect. V. Page 23. the soft Sounds of *c* and *g* are to be learned. Here it will be proper to accustom the Scholar to pronounce the Syllables *ce, ci, cy, and ge, gi, gy*, at once, without naming the Letters separately, always taking Care to give *c* and *g* their soft Sounds. He should likewise join the final Consonant without any Interruption. As these two Tables are inserted Alphabetically, at the Middle of the 26th Page there is a short Table collected promiscuously from both.

The Child is next to learn the Sound of *y* as a Consonant before a Vowel. It has nearly the Sound of *i* in *if*.

That

That the hard and soft Sounds of *c* and *g* may become more familiar to the Child, in this Edition a Table is added in which they are opposed to one another.

SECT. *sixth* treats of the silent *e*: The first Table exhibits its simplest Use, as lengthening the Syllable. This Table, if the Teacher chuse, may be taught before the soft Sounds of *c* and *g*, as the Letters in it have no Variety of Sound. The *second* Table contains Examples of silent *e* lengthening *e*, *i* and *u*, and softening *a* and *g*, in reading which it will be right to observe these Sounds, without first giving their common Sounds. The *third* Table may be considered as a *Praxis* on the former two, as it contains Examples of the various Uses of silent *e*. The initial, double and triple Consonants which have occurred hitherto have had no Sound different from the Powers of the Letters, which we suppose the Child to have learned in the Beginning; but as there are several which have some Peculiarity in their Pronunciation, it will be necessary to learn them apart: they are contained in the 7th Section. In reading them the Child should be taught to give them their proper Sounds at once, without expressing separately the Letters which compose them: Thus, whenever he sees *ph* or *kn*, he should be accustomed to say *f* and *n*. The short Table at the End of the Section, may serve as a *Praxis* on them all, at the same Time that it is a further Exemplification of the Uses of silent *e*.

The *eighth* Section, which treats of final, double and triple Consonants, requires no particular Observation, further than may be gathered from the Section which treats of them in the third Part of the Book. Though we have said that in Words ending in *le* the *e* is shortly to be pronounced before *l*, yet, in reading the Examples, it may answer the Purpose as well to make the Child look on *e* as silent.

SECT. *ninth* treats of the Diphthongs, in teaching which it will be proper to make the Child observe their Sounds, without pronouncing the Letters separately: Thus, whenever he sees *ee*, he should be taught to give them the same Sound with *i* in *if*, and *oo* the same as *u* in.

in full. As a *Praxis* on all the Diphthongs the Section concludes with a Table of them taken promiscuously.

It may perhaps be necessary to give Notice to the Teacher, that, in this, as well as in the second Part of the Book, he will find some Words which have no Signification, and which are only inserted as Sounds to exemplify the Rules. As Children are often difficulted in reading proper Names, the *tenth* Section contains a List of these not exceeding one Syllable; but as many of them are foreign, and consequently not sounded according to the Directions in the former Sections, it is left to the Judgment of the Master to teach them, either in the Order they are inserted, or otherways.

The remaining Sections of the first Part are taken up with Lessons in reading Monosyllables. These begin with the simplest and easiest, and proceed gradually to the more difficult. If some of the first appear trifling and childish, it must be considered, that it is not here our Business to study fine Composition, but to adapt the Lessons to the Capacities of Children, and, at the same time, to make them serve as Illustrations of what they have already learned.

I should have taken Notice, that as there are several Definitions and Directions in this Part of the Book, above the Comprehension of Children, I do not mean that, when they begin to read, their Memories should be burdened with these; I would rather advise, that they should be taught the Tables, and the Examples of the Rules, in a mechanic or practical Way at first: thus they may learn the Sounds of all the initial double Consonants, and double Vowels, without being taught either what an initial double Consonant or a double Vowel is. When they begin to read it will be Time enough to teach them the theoretical Part of the Book; and this, more properly, comes under the *third* Part.

The *first* Section of the *second* Part is very long, comprehending no less than ten Rules for the Division of Syllables. These Rules may, probably, be reckoned superfluous, as the Ear is recommended as the best Guide in dividing Syllables; but it must be considered, that

that a good Ear can be of no Service to the Child till he is able to pronounce the Word; and 'tis only with a View to facilitate his Reading that we would prescribe Rules. In any Event the Tables, which are the Examples of the Rules, will be of great Use, as they will be a large Fund for the Scholar's Practice; and if the Teacher incline, he may defer the Rules till he come to the theoretical Part.

As a great many of the Examples are divided by Hyphens, in reading these, the Child will have no more to do but to pronounce each Syllable distinctly by itself, according to the Directions which have been already given, only taking care to observe the Accent. But that the Scholar may have an Opportunity of applying the Rules himself, it has been judged proper, in this Edition, to insert a Number of the Examples undivided by Hyphens.

The *second* Section contains some general Pronunciations, with which, as they often occur, it will be necessary that the Scholar be thoroughly acquainted. The Table of Words, wherein the single Consonant sounds double, does not comprehend all the Words which have a double Accent, so that it is left to the Teacher to supply that Defect, in the Course of the Scholar's Practice in Reading.

The *third* Section contains the general Rule, with three Exceptions, for finding out the Number of Syllables in a Word. This, if carefully taught, will be a vast Help to the Child in Reading and Spelling.

The *fourth* Section contains a List of proper Names of *two* Syllables, the Usefulness of which is apparent to every body; for, without being able to read proper Names, it will be impossible to read a common Newspaper.

The *fifth* Section is a promiscuous Collection of Words undivided, from the preceeding Tables. In reading these the Child will be exercised in finding out the Number of Syllables, and in dividing them properly according to the foregoing Rules.

The *sixth* Section contains Lessons in reading Words not exceeding *two* Syllables; so that the Book proceeds

in an uniform and gradual Method. The Dissyllables of the last Lesson are undivided; for, after reading the former, which are divided by Hyphens, it may be supposed that the Child will be able to make out these.

The *seventh* Section comprehends common Words, and the *eighth* proper Names of Syllables. Of each there are three Tables; the *first* of Words accented on the *first* Syllable; the *second* on the *second*, and the *third* on the *third*. In teaching these, the Master will find it a great Ease to himself, and Advantage to his Scholars, to form into a Class all those in his School who are advanced thus far. The Class might consist of a Dozen, or of any Number which the Teacher shall judge most proper; and they should be accustomed to divide the Syllables amongst them after the following Manner: Suppose the Word to be read to be *Abdicatē*; the first Scholar should pronounce aloud the Syllable *Ab*, the second the Syllable *di*, the third should join both *ab-di*, the fourth should pronounce the Syllable *cate*, and the fifth read the Word entire *ab-di-cate*; and so with any other Word. The same Method ought to be taken in teaching all the Tables of Polysyllables which afterwards occur: And as the different Tables are differently accented, the Scholar should understand on what Syllable of the Word the Accent in each Table is placed, and should be always made to observe it. In order to render each Scholar of the Class attentive to the Syllable pronounced by his Comrade, it might be of great Service to stir them up to Ambition, by turning from his Place in the Class him who shall pronounce amiss any Syllable of the Word, or the Word itself, and by giving it to him who shall pronounce it aright. A Method of this Nature is very strongly recommended by Mr ROLLIN in his *Belles Lettres*, where he treats of the Studies proper for Children, and tells us, that he himself visited a School at *Orleans*, where it was practised with such Success, that although there were upwards of an hundred Scholars in it, there was not to be heard the least Noise or Confusion.

The *ninth* Section is made up of Words of three Syllables

Syllables undivided, promiscuously collected from the preceeding Tables, being a *Praxis* on them. When the Child is learning to read these Tables, it might have a good Effect to make him spell some Part of them every Day. But the Exercises of Spelling should not be confined to the Tables alone, for he should be made to spell a Part of every Piece he reads. When he has learned the theoretical Part, this will be a most useful Employment; for he will then be able to give an Account of the Sounds of the Vowels, Consonants, double Vowels, of the Division of Syllables, &c. which will be a Kind of Analysis of the Piece.

The *tenth* Section comprehends *seven* Lessons in reading Words not exceeding three Syllables, in which, except in the last two, the Words of *three* Syllables are divided by Hyphens.

The *eleventh*, *twelfth* and *thirteenth* Sections treat of Words of *four* Syllables, in the same Order as was observed in Words of *three* Syllables; so that what was said of the former is applicable to the latter. The *fourteenth* Section contains Tables of Words of *five* Syllables; the *fifteenth* of *six*, *seven* and *eight* Syllables. The *sixteenth* Section contains Lists of proper Names of *five* and *six* Syllables: The *seventeenth* a Table of *five* Syllables and upwards, promiscuously collected from the preceeding Tables. In reading the Tables of these *four* last Sections there is need of no other Directions than those which have been given concerning Words of *three* Syllables; for a Word of any Number of Syllables may be divided, in the Class, in the same Manner as we have directed for dividing *Abdicare*.

The *eighteenth* Section contains some Rules for knowing the Accent of Words, which, though they do not comprehend all Words, will be of some Use.

The *last* Section consists of Lessons in reading Words of any Number of Syllables, some of which are divided by Hyphens, and others undivided. By this Method the Child will be more easily brought to read than if he had begun with undivided Words all at once.

Though

Though the *third* Part be not intended to be regularly taught till the Scholar has made some Progress in Reading; yet the Teacher should have it always in his Eye, and gradually communicate to his Pupil the Directions in it, which are within the Reach of his Understanding. In the *first* and *second* Parts the Rules are mostly of a general Kind, but here all the Deviations from them are to be found. The Subject of this Part has been so well handled by others, that little remained but to set what they had said in a just and clear Light; and I should not at all have meddled with it, but without something of this Nature the Book would have been incomplete.

I shall now sum up this Preface with some general Directions. As Children are not to be supposed to have so much Understanding as to enter into the Spirit of an Author, and to comprehend his Meaning, the only Method by which they can at first be brought to read, with any Propriety and Grace, is by the Ear. For this Purpose, the Teacher will find it of Use to read before the Scholars, with a distinct and audible Voice, every Piece of English which he designs they should read well, and to make them read it after him.

In doing this they should be made to observe, very nicely, the Stops and Pauses, according to the Directions in the *third* Part of this Book. In order to make the Scholars more attentive to these Directions, it may be proper, at first, to use the Method of beating Time, as is practised in Music. This may be done by knocking on a Table, as many times as the Stop requires: If the Stop be a Comma, you are to give one Knock; if it be a Semicolon, you give two Knocks; at a Colon you give three; and at a full Point or Period you give four. This Method, it is true, will make the Child stop a little longer than is necessary, as he will wait always until he hear the Knock; but this is however the safest Error, as it can be easily corrected, as soon as you shall have no Occasion for knocking, which will be, how soon he knows perfectly all the different Stops, and their Uses. In the Bible, one may often find the Stops misplaced, every Verse having generally a full Stop at the End of it, whether the Sense be

B

compleat

complete or not. So that in teaching to read that Book, I would not desire the Scholar to let his Voice fall at every Point, so much as he should do in reading any other Book. When he begins to read the Bible, it will be necessary that he learn to know the Chapters and Verses as they are marked. This he will easily do if he be taught the Figures and Capitals, and their Uses.

In reading either Prose or Verse, the Scholar should be taught never to alter the Pronunciation of a Word; for even in Rhyme, if after pronouncing the Words aright, the Lines will not form a just Rhyme, it is not the Fault of the Reader, but of the Poet.

The best and most general Rule therefore of reading, not only Rhyme, but all Kinds of English Verse, is, to pronounce every Word and Sentence as if it were Prose, observing the Stops with great Exactness, giving each Syllable its due Accent, and each Word its proper Emphasis, and taking Care to stop at every Line, even where there is no Point, about half as long as a Comma, just to give Notice that the Line is ended.

WHEN publishing a Spelling Book, it may be expected that some Notice should be taken of several Innovations which have been attempted, of late, in English Orthography; such as, in writing *Honor, Favor, &c.* for *Honour, Favour*. Tho' I approve of this Method, and could wish that Custom would authorise the throwing out as many silent Letters in a Word as possible, without altogether destroying the Derivation; yet I cannot approve of the Reason which is generally given for throwing out the *u*, namely, to preserve the Latin Original. For when a Word will admit of being derived from the French, as well as from the Latin, I believe we shall approach nearer to truth by preferring the former, as it is certain that, since the Norman Conquest, our Language has been greatly indebted to the French.

ENGLISH SPELLING BOOK.

PART I.

SECT. I.

The Alphabet.

*Roman Characters.**Italic.**Names of the Letters.*

A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	Ay
B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	Bee
C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	See
D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	Dec
E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	E
F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	Eff
G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	Gee
H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	Ayts
I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	I
J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	Jay
K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	Cay
L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	Ell
M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	Em
N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	En
O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	O
P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	Pee
Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	Cu
R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	Ar
S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	Efs
T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	Tee
U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	Yu
V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	Vee
W	w	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	Double yu
X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	Eks
Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	Wi
Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	Zed

The Alphabet is divided into VOWELS and
CONSONANTS.

The small ROMAN VOWELS are,
a e i o u y, and *w*, when it
 immediately follows a Vowel in the
 same Syllable.

The ROMAN CONSONANTS small are,
b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

The ITALIC VOWELS small,

a e i o u y.

The ITALIC CONSONANTS small,
b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

The ROMAN VOWELS and CONSONANTS big,

A E I O U Y.

B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

The ITALIC VOWELS and CONSONANTS big,

A E I O U Y.

B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

The small ROMAN LETTERS out of order,
q f g m r o x b h i u d l f a w n v z t c j y s e p k.

The big ROMAN LETTERS out of order,
 Q D R N B U G A L M J H P S T O C Z
 W K Y V X I F E.

SIMILAR LETTERS small,
bd pq ce ff li nu rt.

SIMILAR LETTERS big,
 A V B R D P C G F E I L O Q M W.

LETTERS knit, or joined together,

et fi si th ff fl si st m m m.

SECT. II.

Simple Syllables.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ca			co	cu	
ad	ed	id	od	ud	da	de	di	do	du	dy
af	ef	if	of	uf	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ga			go	gu	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk	ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
al	el	il	ol	ul	ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
am	em	im	om	um	ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
an	en	in	on	un	la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ap	ep	ip	op	up	ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
ar	er	ir	or	ur	na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
as	es	is	os	us	pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
at	et	it	ot	ut	qua	que	qui	quo	qu	quy
av	ev	iv	ov	uv	ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
az	ez	iz	oz	uz	ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
					va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
					wa	we	wi	wo		
					xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
					za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Simple Syllables out of the Alphabetical order.

GO de if of to is at he fy ax wo fo or ox
 up uz ix oz wa ux bo ob os te za ir
 no an in it po qua my jo eg iz on im py co by
 ex ez xo jy ga eg ry ot en vi pa qui om ip am
 va na ky ba bi mo fe es az ir il al ri lo hy fa
 dy do cu un us be ed di ac ca ux zu ka tu pi

me eb vo ne ga zy ob ut xa que iv am la ec be
 ca er ke mi ul gu du ib ac fu ie ac ug ot ly em
 ny ip ul ep ko um nu ar ny ur pa os ot ty fu
 uv si ve ux vy xe zo oz va ez quy za xy quu ki
 ek jy wa ok ur we ju ho.

S E C T. III.

Syllables with a Vowel between two Consonants.

bab	beb	bib	bob	bub	bac	bec	bic	boe	buc
cab			cob	cub	cac			coc	cuc
dab	deb	dib	dob	dub	dac	dec	dic	doc	duc
fab	feb	fib	foe	fub	fac	fec	fic	foe	fuc
gab			gob	gub	gac			goc	guc
hab	heb	hib	hob	hub	hac	hec	hic	hoc	huc
jab	jeb	jib	job	jub	jac	jec	jic	joc	juc
kab	keb	kib	kob	kub	kac	kec	kic	koc	kuc
lab	leb	lib	lob	lub	lac	lec	lic	loc	luc
mab	meb	mib	mob	mub	mac	mec	mic	moc	muc
nab	neb	nib	nob	nub	nac	nec	nic	noc	nuc
pab	peb	pib	pob	pub	pac	pec	pic	poc	puc
quab	queb	quib	quob		quac	quec	quic	quoc	
rab	reb	rib	rob	rub	rac	rec	ric	roc	ruc
fab	feb	fib	foe	fub	fac	fec	fic	foe	fuc
tab	teb	tib	tob	tub	tac	tec	tic	toe	tuc
vab	veb	vib	vob	vub	vac	vec	vic	voc	vuc
wab	web	wib	wob	wub	wac	wec	wic	woc	wuc
xab	xeb	xib	xob	xub	xac	xec	xic	xoc	xuc
zab	zeb	zib	zob	zub	zac	zec	zic	zoc	zuc

bad	bed	bid	bod	bud	bas	bes	bif	bof	buf
cad			cod	cud	cas			cof	cuf
dad	ded	did	dod	dud	daf	def	dif	dof	duf

fad

ec be	fad	fed	fid	fod	fud	fas	fef	fib	fos	fuf
ly em	gad	god	gid	god	gud	gas	ges	gib	gos	guf
ty fu	had	hed	hid	hod	hud	has	hes	hib	hos	huf
uu ki	jad	jed	jid	jod	jud	jas	jes	jib	jof	juf
	kad	ked	kid	kod	kud	kas	kes	kib	kof	kuf
	lad	led	lid	lod	lud	las	les	lib	lof	luf
	mad	med	mid	mod	mud	mas	mes	mib	mos	muf
	nad	ned	nid	nod	nud	nas	nes	nib	nos	nuf
ants.	pad	ped	pid	pod	pud	pas	pes	pib	pos	puf
	quad	qued	quid	quod	quod	quaf	ques	quif	quof	
buc	rad	red	rid	rod	rud	ras	res	rib	rof	ruf
cuc	sad	sed	sib	sod	sud	sas	ses	sib	sos	suf
duc	tad	ted	tib	tod	tud	tas	tes	tib	tos	tuf
fuc	vad	ved	vid	vod	vud	vas	ves	vib	vos	vuf
guc	wad	wed	wid	wod	wud	was	wes	wib	wos	wuf
huc	xad	xed	xid	xod	xud	xas	xes	xib	xos	xuf
juc	zad	zed	zid	zod	zud	zas	zes	zib	zos	zuf
kuc										
luc	bag	beg	big	bog	bug	bak	bek	bik	bok	buk
c muc	cag	cog	cug	cak	eok	cuk				
nuc	dag	deg	dig	dog	dug	dak	dek	dik	dok	duk
puc	fag	feg	fig	fog	fug	fak	fek	fik	fok	fuk
quoc	gag	gog	gug	gak	gok	guk				
rac	hag	heg	hig	hog	hug	hak	hek	hik	hok	huk
suc	jag	jeg	jig	jog	jug	jak	jek	jik	jok	juk
tuc	kag	keg	kig	kog	kug	kak	kek	kik	kok	kuk
vuc	lag	leg	lig	log	lug	lak	lek	lik	lok	luk
wuc	mag	meg	mig	mog	mug	mak	mek	mik	mok	muk
xuc	nag	neg	nig	nog	nug	nak	nek	nik	nok	nuk
zuc	pag	peg	pig	pog	pug	pak	pek	pik	pok	puk
	quag	queg	quig	quog	quok	quak	quek	quik	quok	
buf	rag	reg	rig	rog	rug	rak	rek	rik	rok	ruk
cuf	sag	seg	sib	sog	sug	sak	sek	sik	sok	suk
duf										

tag teg tig tog tug tak tek tik tok tuk
 vag veg vig vog vug vak vek vik vok vuk
 wig weg wig wog wug wak wek wik wok wuk
 xag xeg xig xog xug xak xek xik xok xuk
 zag zeg zig zog zug zak zek zik zok zuk

bal bel bil bol bul bam bem bim bom bum
 cal col cul cam com cum
 dal del dil dol dul dam dem dim dom dum
 fal fel fil fol ful fam fem fin fom fum
 gal gol gul gam gom gum
 hal hel hil hol hul ham hem him hom hum
 jal jel jil jol jul jam jem jim jom jum
 kal kel kil kol kul kam kem kin kom kum
 lal lel lil lol lul lam lem lin lom lum
 mal mel mil mol mul mam mem mim mom mum
 nal nel nil nol nul nam nem nim nom num
 pal pel pil pol pul pam pem pim pom pum
 qual quel quil quol quam quem quim quom
 ral rel ril rol rul ram rem rim rom rum
 fal fel fil fol ful sam sem sim som sum
 tal tel til tol tul tam tem tim tom tum
 val vel vil vol vul vam vem vim vom vum
 wal wel wit wol wul wam wem wim wom wum
 xal xel xil xol xal xam xem xim xom xum
 zal zel zil zol zul zam zem zim zom zum

ban ben bin bon bun bap bep bip bop bup
 can con cun cap cop cup
 dan den din don dun dap dep dip dop dup
 fan fen fin fon fun fap fep fip fop fup
 gan gon gun gap gop gup
 han hen hin hon hun hap hep hip hop hup
 jan jen jin jon jun jap jep jip jop jup
 kan ken kin kon kun kap kep kip kop kup
 lan

lan	len	lin	lon	lun	lap	lep	lip	lop	lup
man	men	min	mon	mun	map	mep	mip	mop	mup
nan	nen	nin	non	nun	nap	nep	nip	nop	nup
pan	pen	pin	pon	pun	pap	pep	pip	pop	pup
quan	quen	quin	quon		quap	quep	quip	quop	
ran	ren	rin	ron	run	rap	rep	rip	rop	rup
san	sen	sin	son	sun	sap	sep	sip	sop	sup
tan	ten	tin	ton	tun	tap	tep	tip	top	tup
van	ven	vin	von	vun	yap	vep	vip	vop	vup
wan	wen	win	won	wun	wap	wep	wip	wop	wup
xan	xen	xin	xon	xun	xap	xep	xip	xop	xup
zan	zen	zin	zon	zun	zap	zep	zip	zop	zup

bar	ber	bir	bor	bur	bas	bes	bis	bos	bus
car			cor	cur	cas			cos	cus
dar	der	dir	dor	dur	das	des	dis	dos	dus
far	fer	fir	for	fur	fas	fes	fis	fos	fus
gar			gor	gur	gas			gos	gus
har	her	hir	hor	hur	has	hes	his	hos	hus
jar	jer	jir	jor	jur	jas	jes	jis	jos	jus
kar	ker	kir	kor	kur	kas	kes	kis	kos	kus
lar	ler	lir	lor	lur	las	les	lis	los	lus
mar	mer	mir	mor	mur	mas	mes	mis	mos	mus
nar	ner	nir	nor	nur	nas	nes	nis	nos	nus
par	per	pir	por	pur	pas	pes	pis	pos	pus
quar	quer	quir	quor		quas	ques	quis	quos	
rar	rer	rir	ror	rur	ras	res	ris	ros	rus
far	fer	fir	for	fur	fas	fes	fis	fos	fus
tar	ter	tir	tor	tur	tas	tes	tis	tos	tus
var	ver	vir	vor	vur	vas	ves	vis	vos	vus
war	wer	wir	wor	wur	was	wes	wis	wos	wus
xar	xer	xir	xor	xur	xas	xes	xis	xos	xus
zar	zer	zir	zor	zur	zas	zes	zis	zos	zus

bat	bet	bit	bot	but	bav	bev	biv	bov	buw
cat			cot	cut	cav			cov	cuv
dāt	det	dit	dot	dut	dav	dev	div	dov	duv
fat	fet	fit	fot	fut	fav	fev	fiv	fov	fuv
gat			got	gut	gav			gov	guv
hat	het	hit	hot	hut	hav	hev	hiv	hov	huv
jat	jet	jit	jot	jut	jav	jev	jiv	jov	juv
kar	ket	kit	kot	kut	kav	kév	kiv	kov	kuv
lat	let	lit	lot	lut	lav	lev	liv	lov	luv
mat	met	mit	mot	mut	mav	mev	miv	mov	muu
nat	net	nit	not	nut	nav	nev	niv	nov	nuv
pat	pet	pit	pot	put	pav	pev	piv	pov	puv
quat	quet	quit	quot		quav	quev	quiv	quov	
rat	ret	rit	rot	rut	rav	rev	riv	rov	ruv
fat	fet	fit	fot	fut	fav	fev	fiv	fov	fuv
tat	tet	tit	tot	tut	tav	tev	tiv	tov	tuv
vat	vet	vit	vot	vut	vav	vev	viv	vov	vuv
wat	wet	wit	wot	wut	wav	wev	wiv	wov	wuv
xat	xet	xit	xot	xut	xav	xev	xiv	xov	xuv
zat	zet	zit	zot	zut	zav	zev	ziv	zov	zuv

bax	bex	bix	box	bux	baz	bez	biz	boz	buz
cax			cox	cux	caz			coz	cuz
dax	dex	dix	dox	dux	daz	dez	diz	doz	duz
fax	fex	fix	fox	fux	faz	fez	fiz	foz	fuz
gax			gox	gux	gaz			goz	guz
hax	hex	hix	hox	hux	haz	hez	hiz	hoz	huz
jax	jex	jix	jox	jux	jaz	jez	jiz	joz	juz
kax	kex	kix	kox	kux	kaz	kez	kiz	koz	kuz
lax	lex	lix	lox	lux	laz	lez	liz	loz	luz
max	mex	mix	mox	mux	maz	mez	miz	moz	muz
nax	nex	nix	nox	nux	naz	nez	niz	noz	nuz
pax	pex	pix	pox	pux	paz	pez	piz	poz	puz
quax	quex	quix	quox		quaz	quez	quiz	quoz	
rax	rex	rix	rox	ruv	raz	rez	riz	roz	ruz

fax

sax	sex	fix	sox	sux	faz	fez	fiz	foz	fuz
tax	tex	tix	tox	tux	taz	tez	tiz	toz	tuz
vax	vex	vix	vox	vux	vaz	vez	viz	voz	vuz
wax	wex	wix	wox	wux	waz	wex	wiz	woz	wuz
xax	xex	xix	xox	xux	xaz	xex	xiz	xoz	xuz

Syllables with a Vowel between two Consonants out of the Alphabetical order.

B A G dab mat lag wig dim lep bon gag leg
 meg gap bid gon gom has tam him got bub
 mum gar fag dis gas gob god lur ken rim lib lid
 dag mot lot but cat cup nib gak hog nor not mad
 tod jug jot rag box bed nut sot fox gap lug fin
 quag wig war tax bit tub ken nad fun for fat cod
 sop got mor log big got pab nag kil won man sum
 pit mon fib gun pox rot sod vil vos fan sip din loc
 sad xan let son tin rot lif don job pig dog rum dok
 mab fol bap tip ban fir las fiz tax den fog sup din
 dol hot pap rat ved kin hip hon tug quib wen hit
 cox fun non wit did wax tim cop put dim rig can
 sat run top quot gut far pot beg fur mug cog lim
 bur jos fil vir los pop gal fig his ram rob dar fom
 mir cob gol bom rib san nox xer zeg rit zol.

S E C T. IV.

Of Initial double and triple Consonants.

Def. An Initial double or triple Consonant, is any two or three Consonants, which when a Vowel is put after them, can make an easy and perfect sound; or any two or three Consonants which can begin a word.

Bl	bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
Br	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry

Cf

Cl	cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
Cr	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
Dr	dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
Dw	dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwa	dwy
Fl	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
Fr	fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
Gl	gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
Gr	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
Pl	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
Pr	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
Sc	sca	} ske	} ski	} sco	} scu	} sky
Sk	ska					
Sl	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
Sm	sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	smv
Sn	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu	snv
Sp	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spv
Squ	squa	sque	squi	squo	squu	squv
St	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	stv
Sw	swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swv
Tr	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	trv
Tw	twa	twe	twi	two	twu	twv
Scr	scra	sere	scri	scro	scru	scrv
Spl	spla	sple	spli	splo	splu	splv
Spr	spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	sprv
Str	stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	strv

Syllables beginning with the Initial double or triple Consonants, which are inserted in the preceeding Table.

B LAB clod flap skin trig scob crab drad
bled snap sprag drab bled glad brog from
trap flat prig plad glut smug crum drum scab
stub flog frog plat clog strap squab crisp spat flum
trod squat stab fled sprat prog skip swab drag fret
blot glog sprig grum snor plum twin set tret slip
drug

drug strid spun drop cram crop dram drap prop
plug clan swam squib brim plan spit plod flux strop
blob plot spur span stud star stob prim brat slip
drub prob spin club crag spot trot scar scot snub
grim flax strut snag stir.

S E C T V.

The soft sound of (c) and (g) before e i and y.

ce	ci	cy	ge	gi	gy
ceb	cib	cyb	geb	gib	gyb
cec	dic	cyc	gec	gic	gyc
ced	cid	cyd	ged	gid	gyd
cef	cif	cyf	gef	gif	gyf
ceg	cig	cyg	geg	gig	gyg
cek	cik	cyk	gek	gik	gyk
cel	cil	cyl	gel	gil	gyl
cem	cim	cym	gem	gim	gym
cen	cin	cyn	gen	gin	gyn
cep	cip	cyp	gep	gip	gyp
cer	cir	cyr	ger	gir	gyr
ces	cis	cys	ges	gis	gys
cer	cir	cyr	ger	gir	gyr
cev	civ	cyv	gev	giv	gyv
cex	cix	cyx	gex	gix	gyx
cez	ciz	cyz	gez	giz	gyz

*triple
eeding*

The sound of the Consonant (y) before a Vowel.

ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
drad yab	yeb	yib	yob	yub
from yac	yec	yic	yoc	yuc
scab yad	yed	yid	yod	yud
flum yaf	yef	yif	yof	yuf
fret yag	yeg	yig	yog	yug
et slip				yak
drug				

yak	yek	yik	yök	yuk
yal	yel	yil	yöl	yul
yam	yem	yim	yom	yum
yan	yen	yin	yon	yun
yap	yep	yip	yop	yup
yar	yer	yir	yor	yur
yas	yes	yis	yos	yus
yat	yet	yit	yot	yut
yav	yev	yiv	yov	yuv
yax	yex	yix	yox	yux
yaz	yez	yiz	yoz	yuz

*Examples of the soft sound of (c) and (g) before
(e) (i) and (y) and of the sound of (y) before
a Vowel, out of the Alphabetical order.*

GIG cel ger yon gis cyr yes gin ged gys cid
gel cis gir cic gyl gim geb gic cil ced cem
gig gir ges gep cim yar yet gil gen ger cit cin cys
yor cib gir gyl yol yok cyr gyp yel yam civ gev
gyv gez yag gix gip ceg get cef cyg yom gec gyg.

*The hard and soft sounds of (c) and (g) opposed
to one another.*

ta	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
can	cen	cil	col	cur	cys
gat	ger	gin	got	gum	gyr

S E C T. VI.

Of the silent E.

Syllables having a Vowel betwixt two Consonants with final or silent (e) lengthening the Syllable.

BABE bade rake date raze sope rome game
cade bake sake came rose mope cose fate
same lape dade cake rake dame bore tome gate
gore lame fade fake wake fame bone rape hate
name home robe joke bode safe rode coke hake
mode bare dome wane bate note rose lose gape
jade bale tape more late rope dole core none lape
dale lake mate wove wore done love jove dale
make name gone pore care pate hale bole tame
nape some fare come hore bore pale cane take.

Silent (e) lengthening the sound of (e) (i) and (u) and softening (c) and (g.)

HERE mere rene vere there these theme
bike dile fite mine nine pite rise size time
vine dire fire mile nile pite rise tike vile sine fine
line like pine quite cube tube duke luke nuke
juke puke nude rude gule fume cure hure june tunc
pure sure fuse muse lute dure fume.

ace bace dace face lace mace pace race face race
vace bece dece fece gece lece mece pece rece fece
tece vece coce doce focce goce loce moce poce roce
soce toce voce ice dice lice mice nice rice tice
vice duce juce luce cuce puce tuce muce vuce.

age bage cage dage gage rage sage quage wage
fege lege mege vege doge loge lige sige dige euge
juge ruge fuge fuge.

Syllables having a Vowel between an Initial double or triple Consonant and a single Consonant with final or silent (e) lengthening the sound of that Vowel and softening (c) and (g.)

GLEBE globe place blame cloke truce spice
spruce space blade croke flame trice crude
bribe glade brace strife frame smoke prude trace
price drive stage spoke swine grace scribe stroke
fwage tribe slice blake spade stake scate scare clove
trade brake glove glide glorie clime brine bride
crake prone smile strike slide pride serape plane
swane sluice scrole scene grape snipe strole broke
stripe spite snore tribe tripe trite grope prize scope
prose spire stoep brave grate grave crave square
swore glaze smite graze strave sware sprite slave.

Examples of Syllables both with and without silent (e) at the end, by which the use of silent (e) will be more clearly distinguished.

Far fare bat bate fan fane for fore fin fine lin
line bit bite fir fire her here cub cube tun tune
cur cure fac face lac lace lic lice ric rice cag cage
rag rage fug fuge.

It is to be remarked that these words which were formerly written with a silent (e) are still pronounced as if the (e) was expressed, such as,

kind bind find mind wind blind comb womb
tomb, &c.

S E C T. VII.

Of Initial double Consonants which have some peculiarity in their pronunciation.

The

The most general pronunciation of the Initial double-Consonant (ch.)

Ch cha che chi cho chu chy
chat chal chil chus char chib chip chiam
chan chel chim chin chip cher ches chic
chid chim chin chop chit choc chol chop
chub chuc chuf chum chuk chym.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (gn.)

Gn gna gne gni gno gnu gny
gnab gnac gnaf gnag gnep gnar gnas
gnam gnot gnid gnil gnis gniv gnod gnol
gnos gnur gnut gnüv.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (kn.)

Kn kna kne kni kno knu kny
knab knac knag knal knif knig knit
knoc knot knic knip knol knuc knut
knum knus knyd.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (ph.)

Ph pha phe phi pho phu phy
phal pham phan phar phas pher phib
phil phon phys phur phyz.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (sh.)

Sh sha she shi sho shu shy
shab shac shad shag shan shap shar shas
shap shag shel sher shes shif shin ship
shit shog shop sher shos shot shox.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (th.)

Th tha the thi tho thu thy
thac than than thar them then ther thes

thic thin this thon thos thot thov that
thur thus thun thug that thux.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (wh.)

Wh wha whe whi who whu why
 whal what whel whom when wher what
 whif whig whir whip whit whol whom
 whor whot whul whur.

The pronunciation of the Initial double Consonant (wr.)

Wr wra wre wri wro wru wry
 wrac wrat wran wrap wrat wrec wred
 wrel wren wres wret wrif wris writ
 wrob wron wrot wrup wrux.

It may be some advantage to the Scholar to have the above initial double Consonants reduced to one Alphabetical table, as he will thereby have a view of them all at once, thus

ch	gn	kn	ph	sh	th	wh	wr
cha	gna	kna	pha	sha	tha	wha	wra
che	gne	kne	phe	she	the	why	wre
chi	gni	kni	phi	shi	thi	whi	wri
cho	gno	kno	pho	sho	tho	who	wro
chu	gnu	knu	phu	shu	thu	whu	wru
chy	gny	kny	phy	shy	thy	why	wry

To these may be added the Initial triple Consonant

Sph spha sphe sphi spho sphu sphy

Examples out of the Alphabetical order.

Gnef phab knil wrec shot this chat when thic
wrot chil knot gnat phyzz ship what writ thin
wrob chit wher shal knoc phal spher sphol.

Monosyllables

S P E L L I N G B O O K. 31

Syllables having a Vowel between an initial double or triple Consonant, which has some peculiarity in its pronunciation, and a single Consonant, with a final or silent (c) lengthening the sound of the Vowel, and softening (c) and (g.)

C H A C E chide choke chime chuse gnore
gnite gnate knave knife knite phoce phibe
sphere sphire shire shore shone thole thime those
these thine while white whole write wrote wriſe
wrage wride wrole.

S E C T. VIII.

Of final double and triple Consonants.

DEF. A final double or triple Conſanant is any two or three Conſonants which can end a word.

Ch	zach	pech	rich	foch	much
	tach	fech	hich	goch	ſuch
Lch	balch	delch	bilch	colch	dulch
	galch	felch	filch	rolch	mulch
Tch	catch	fetch	bitch	notch	dutch
	watch	ketch	ditch	potch	hutch
Nch	hanch	bench	linch	ponch	lunch
	manch	wench	pinch	ronch	punch
Rch	march	derch	birch	porch	turch
	parch	perch	firch	torch	burch
Ck	back	deck	kick	lock	duck
	quack	neck	sick	rock	tuck
Cr	tact	ſect	dict	poct	daet
	pact	pect	rict	ſoct	muet
Ff	quaff	ſeff	liff	yoff	cuff
	waff	jeff	niff	hoff	muff

Ft

Ft	haft	left	gift	soft	pust
	waft	deft	sift	loft	tuft
Ld	bald	held	mild	bold	guld
	cald	reld	wild	fold	muld
Lf	calf	pelf	bilf	colf	gulf
	ralf	self	nilf	wolf	dulf
Lk	balk	welk	milk	folk	bulk
	calk	yelk	filk	yolk	hulk
Li	fall	cell	fill	goll	dull
	mall	hell	hill	loll	full
	rall	fell	will	roll	gull
Lm	calm	felm	film	holm	culm
	qualm	helm	rilm	colm	dulm
Lp	calp	help	filp	holp	gulp
	dalp	kelp	nilp	dolp	pulp
Lt	halt	melt	gilt	bolt	bult
	falt	pelt	jilt	colt	gult
Mb	jamb	lemb	dimb	bomb	cumb
	lamb	demb	limb	coimb	dumb
Mn	damn	limn	hymn		
Mp	camp	hemp	gimp	pomp	bump
	lamp	kemp	pimp	romp	dump
Mpt	hampt	dempt	rimpt	compt	dumprt
	dampt	tempt	simpt	hompt	lumprt
Mph	nymph	limph			
Lph	gulph				
Nd	band	lend	find	fond	fund
	hand	mend	rind	bond	mund
Ng	bang	deng	king	long	dung
	hang	feng	ling	fong	rung
Nk	bank	denk	link	monk	punk
	rank	menk	pink	ronk	funk
Nt	cant	bent	lint	pont	hunt
	jant	rent	mint	wont	runt
Pt	capt	kept	dipt	hopt	cupt

	rapt	wept	lipt	mopt	supt
Rb	barb	herb	dirb	forb	curb
	garb	verb	lirb	forb	turb
Rd	card	herd	bird	ford	curd
	yard	derd	gird	lord	furd
Rk	dark	jerk	kirk	fork	lurk
	lark	querk	mirk	pork	turk
Rl	carl	perl	girl	forl	curl
	marl	terl	nirl	dorl	furl
Rm	harm	term	firm	form	durm
	warm	verm	hirm	gorm	jurm
Rn	barn	fern	dirn	corn	burn
	warn	yern	girn	horn	turn
Rft	first	worst	curst	durst	nurst
Rt	cart	pert	dirt	port	burt
	quart	wert	girt	fort	hurt
Sh	dash	hesh	fish	posh	bush
	wash	resh	wish	tosh	gush
Sk	cask	desk	fisk	cosk	husk
	task	lesk	risk	dosk	musk
Sp	gasp	hasp	rasp	wasp	lisp
Ss	lass	cess	hiss	loss	buss
	pass	less	kiss	moos	puss
St	maist	jest	list	post	duist
	vast	quest	mist	roist	just
Th	bath	deth	pith	loth	ruth
	path	feth	with	moth	futh
Lth	dalth	felth	filth	golth	hulth
Ngth	length	strength			
Rth	darth	perth	birth	forth	furth
	garth	derth	mirth	north	gurth

Gh after the Vowel (i) not pronounced, but lengthening the sound of the Vowel.

high

high nigh sigh fight light might night right fight
right wight bright fright spright.

Syllables having an Initial double or triple Consonant at the beginning, and a final double or triple Consonant at the end.

WHELP which scratch thatch black clock
prick cratch scratch scotch snatch wretch
thick sketch crack wreck stick knock check drift
smell spelt spilt thigh bright spend shift small thrive
grand spright scrimp thumb scald french branch
swoln trump bring wright thing quench trench
strong cramp scold scroll theft craft chalk graft
droll shall tramp drunch dwell swift stiff brand
sling wrong throng drunk smart scorch church
spurn scorn grant dwarf clark shirt sketch thorn
third trunk sturd gnash slash blush brush black
crest broth sloth gross brass chest press thank shrink
think sprung stopt wrung truth gloss dross chant
blunt clapt wrapt stern storm shorp thrash grasp
clasp shash sharp short trust blest think chart fresh
wrath smith shank troth droth.

Examples of final double Consonants with silent (e.)

Dge	badge	hedge	midge	dodge	budge
	cadge	fedge	ridge	lodge	judge
Lge	calge	belge	filge	dolge	bulge
Nge	gange	fenge	finge	longe	bunge
Rge	large	serge	birge	forge	purge
	targe	verge	dirge	gorge	surge
Nce	dance	hence	mince	lonce	dunce
	lance	pence	since	ponce	gunce
Lse	dulse	pulse			
Nse	lense	sense	tense		

Rce	farce	berce	pirce	force	burce
Rse	garce	verse	birce	worce	nurse
Tre	batre	letre	mitre	cotre	butre
Lve	calve	selve	dilve	golve	pulve
Rve	carve	nerve	hirve	dorve	curve

Syllables having an Initial double or triple Consonant at the beginning, and a final double or triple Consonant at the end, with silent (e.)

CHance glance prance trance thence spence
whence prince sponce change frange grange
strange cringe fringe swinge twinge springe stringe
scarce plunge sponge charge spurge sparce france.

In words ending in (le) and (re) the (e) is not entirely silent, but pronounced short before the (l.)

Able amble angle babble baffle bottle bubble
castle curdle coble cattle dable duple dandle
dazle gabble goble grumble handle hoble hazle
kettle kindle meddle middle marble myrtle
nimble noble pebble pimple purple puzzle quibble
rattle raffle sable saddle simple single tangle
temple tingle title wazle wimble acre lucre mitre
nitre.

SECT. IX.

Of Diphthongs, or double Vowels.

DEF. A double Vowel is two Vowels meeting together, having but one sound. The double Vowels are,

ai ay ei ey au aw ee ea ie oi oy oo ou ow
oa eu ew ui.

The sound of (ai) and (ay)

Aid

Aid aig ait aim air ais aiv aix aiz laid maid paid
 said fraid plaid staid straid wail bain grain faint
 bail hail jail mail nail stail chair wait vail rail
 brail gain lain faint stair snair main swain raise
 fair vain pain hair train stain bait praise paint
 quaint plaint spain twain chain wair rail main
 claim chaise strait faith rain drain stair mair taint.

Bay gay hay lay may nay pay ray say way bray
 clay dray flay fray dray gray play pray flay stay
 splay sway tray stray snay squay sphay shay.

The sound of (ei) and (ey.)

Deign feign reign veint feint queint weight freight
 sleight sleight.

Dey grey hey they whey.

The sound of (au) and (aw.)

Baud daub laud fraud gaud caught naught taught
 draught fraught caul baul daul fault vault aunt
 daunt haunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt cause sauce
 pause clause gauge fraud baut.

Daw jaw law maw paw raw saw taw chaw claw
 draw flaw gnaw shaw spaw straw dawb awl bawl
 bawd crawl sprawl squawl dawn prawn spawn
 awn yawn fawl dawl.

The sound of (ee.)

Bee fee lee see thee free glee knee three tree see
 gree deed heed feed meed need seed weed bleed
 breed creed dreed greed freed speed steed threed
 tweed beef reek leek cheek creek fleck squeek feel
 kneel steel wheel cream squeem deem seem teem
 green

green skeen been screen spleen deep weep sheep
cheer keep fleer sneer meet greet fleet fleece sheet
sheeze breeze freeze greeze sneeze squeeze bleeze.

The sound of ea.)

Pea sea tea flea plea each beach reach preach
breach bleach plead deaf leaf sheaf beak leak weak
break creak speak beal heal leal meal peal seal
steal weal zeal beam seam ream cream dream gleam
stream dean lean mean clean leap cheap reap
dear gear fear near tear grease please cheat heat
heave teaze cleave weave.

The sound of (ie.)

Brief chief thief liege siege piece field yield shield
priest grieve sieve prieve lieve.

The sound of (oi) and (oy.)

Void coif oil boil coil foil moil soil toil spoil broil
coin loin groin coit poit joint point foist moist
joice voice hoise moise noise.

Boy coy foy joy toy troy hoy loy ploy stroy
groyn boyn boys hoyl stroyn sployr.

The sound of (oo.)

Food good hood hoof mood wood stood roof
proof book cook hook look brook shook crook
cool fool pool tool stool school doom bloom
broom room groom boon moon soon spoon hoop
loop swoop droop scoop sloop troop boor moor
poor goose loose noose choose foot root shoot soot
tooth sooth smooth nooze stoop.

The sound of (ou) and (ow.)

Couch pouch vouch crouch proud shroud loud
proud foul cloud noun bound found hound round
found ground jour four tour gout stout shout
snout spout mouth south house louse mouse spouse
rouse toaze hough plough slough.

Cow tow how now brow clow plow stow vow owl
bowl fowl down town brown clown crown frown
tower flowr scowr growd powd.

Bought ought fought nought sought thought
wrought drought though through soul.

low mow sow row blow crow flow glow grow
know show slow throw own sown blown flown
grown known mown thrown bowl.

The sound of (oa.)

Broad load road troad loaf soak coach loach poach
reach broach croak coal foal goal shoal foam loam
roam moan groan oar boar soar horse boast coast
roast toast boat coat goat groat throat oath loaves.

The sound of (eu) and (ew.)

Feu leud rheum.

Dew few gew hew jew flew new pew blew clew
crew grew flew spew strew screw threw hewn
lews news.

The sound of (ui.)

Juice suit cruise bruise fruit sluice sluise.

*A Triphthong or triple Vowel is three Vowels meeting
together having but one sound.*

The

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The Triphthongs which are to be found in English are generally borrowed from other languages, as in these words—

Beau dieu lieu view.

Examples of the Diphthongs placed out of the above Order.

Oo ie oa ai ee ea ou ay ui eu ow oi ei aw ew oy ey au.

doom brief cloak maid seem near vouch tea
days juice bleed cheek mourn scoot thou stair
feud wheel cheese thought bowl pease wrought
fraud growth choose breed pray cawl jews shown
fruit booth stream slain foul beer nail choak fear
crowd wray beam cloud stray chew creed town
heal chief toad suit vows good poor lean screw
laugh may heed stool neat rheum coach brown
boil.

S E C T. X.

A List of proper Names not exceeding one Syllable.

Ai Air Aix Anne Airth Alps Ath; Bath Bede
Boyne Briel Bafs Bern Binch Byng Bourg Bray
Brent Brett Bute Buys; Caen Charles Christ
Claude Cleves Crete Cam Cape Clare Cliff
Cloyne Cluse Clyde Com Cork Cruz Culm;
Dan Dane Dam Delft Diepe Digne Don Dorpt
Downs Dreux Duns Dutch Dyle; Earne Elbe
Er Ens Esk Este Euse Eve; Fez Fife France
French Flix Foix Fuld Fulk; Gad Gath Ghent
George God Greece Greek Gaul Geet Gueldres
Goar Gex Goths Graham Grant Guam Guise;
Haag Hague Hugh Hull Haine Hall Hanse Hayne

Hesse Holm Hope Hords Hoy Hyth; Jaar James
 Jane Jean Jew John Job Joan Jove Isle Ives
 Jutes Jude June; Kent Kir Kish Keil Keith Kur;
 Lech Leeds Leigh Leith Lisle Lot Leuse Liege
 Liere Ligne Lints Lique Loire Lorn Los Louth
 Luke Lyme Lynn; Maese Maine Mans Marche
 Mark Mars Marr Mawes May Medes Melck
 Mentz Metz Mont Mull; Nab Nantz Naples
 Neath Nice Nile Nismes Nod; Og Ouse; Paix
 Pan Paul Peak Perth Peir Po Pool Pope Port
 Prague Pruch; Queen; Raab Rain Ralph Rhine
 Rhe Rhodes Rome Rhone Ruth Rote Ruffe;
 Salm Saul Sable Sambre Scarpe Schut Scone Seir
 Seine Scot Spain Skie Sluys Steyre Spires Swede;
 Thames Thebes Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed
 Taine Tay Teise Thorn Trave Treves Tyre
 Tyne; Ur Val Van Ubles Vecht Ulm Waag
 Wales Ware Weil Wick Wight Wilts Worms;
 Yare York; Zeits Zell Zug Zwol Zyd.

S E C T. XI.

Four Lessons in reading Words not exceeding three Letters.

LESSON I.

A Bad Boy and a bad Man go in a bad Way
 and put off the Law of God.

All who sin go in the bad Way; do you no
 Ill, nor use the ill Way; for the End of it is bad.

My Son, let not a bad Boy sit by you; nor go
 in his ill Way, if you are bid.

LESSON II.

MY Joy is to try the Law of my God; I am
 not in the Way of Sin, if I do so.

Now

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Now I see the Day, but it may be I can not see the End of it.

All men die, all go one Way ; O let us not all go to the Pit.

LESSON III.

IF Sin be in us, we are in an ill Way ; let us all go out of it ; for it is bad for us.

Who can say he has no Sin; and is in the way of God ? Not one can say so.

But all may try to use the Way, no One is set far off by God ; Sin is our Foe.

LESSON IV.

I See thy Way all the Day, O God ; O how I joy in thy Law !

Let not my Sin put me off, let me not go to the Pit, but try me in thy Way.

The bad Man is a Foe to God, and God is a Foe to the bad man ; let me not do ill.

S E C T. XII.

Four Lessons in reading Words not exceeding four Letters.

LESSON I.

THE Fear of the Lord is the good Man's Stay ; and no Harm will move him.

All Good is from God ; he will give us all Joy if we love him.

Mine Eyes look up to him on high ; my Mind is fixt on his Laws.

LESSON II.

I Will walk in the good Path all my Life, that so I may keep thy Ways.

My Soul hath long been set at rest; for I love what is good.

I will no more do Ill, but will keep the Laws of the Lord my God.

LESSON III.

VICE is my Hate; what is good that will I love, and what is ill I will not do.

I will keep my Hand from Harm, my Foot from bad Ways, and my Lips that they tell no Lies.

So will the Lord give me all that is good and meet for me to have.

LESSON IV.

I Know that all my Ways will be just, when I hold fast the Laws of God.

I can want no Good, when I do well; nor will Harm come to me, if I do no Ill.

I will pray to God all my Days; I will lift up my Mind to him, and call on his Name.

SECT. XHI.

Four Lessons in reading Words not exceeding six Letters.

LESSON I.

MY Child, you are now sent to School, to learn your Book; pray mind it well.

Let not your Time be spent in Play and Talk, but sit still in your Place, and make no Noise.

Spell all Words first to your self, or in your Mind; and then read them: This will bring you in Time to read well.

LESSON II.

THE first Thing a Child should learn, is to know God, who made the World, and all that is in it.

Next

Next he should learn to read well, that he may know the Law and Will of God, and keep the same all the Days of his Life.

Then he should go on Step by Step, to learn what will tend most to his Wealth, both in this World, and that which is to come.

LESSON III.

LET Youth be taught to hate Vice in all Shapes; let him not play with a bad Child that will lie, swear, speak ill Words, or do ill Things.

A Child is like soft Wax, that will take the Seal you press on it.

Then let the Seal be good, that the Wax may not be spoil'd.

LESSON IV.

LET the Child learn good Rules, know good Ways, and keep all God's Laws.

Shew him what ill Things tend to, and what will be the End of those who will be naught.

God will bless all those that fear him, and do the Thing which is right; they shall have Peace at the last.

Lessons in reading Monosyllables of any possible Number of Letters.

N. B. It will be proper to observe that when *c* or *g* come before *d* with an Apostrophe, they retain their soft sounds, because the Apostrophe is so placed instead of *e*, thus, *lac'd fac'd rag'd wag'd, &c.*—This will occur in some of the following Lessons.

LESSON I.

GOD is one. The Lord is the true God. The Lord our God is one Lord. The Lord.

Lord he is God, there is none else. There is but one God, of whom are all Things: Who then like to thee, O Lord? Thou art great, O Lord God, there is none like thee; there are no Works like thy Works: thy Ways are not as our Ways, thy Thoughts are not as our Thoughts.

LESSON II.

Fable of the Ass, the Ape, and the Mole.

THE Ass found Fault that he had no Horns, and the Ape that she had no Tail; he says your Peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for you are both bless'd with Eyes, which I am not.

LESSON III.

The Crow and Jug.

A Crow that was dry sought where to quench her thirst, and at last found a Jug with some Drink in it, but the Neck was so long and strait that she could not get her Head in; then she thinks with her self what to do; and at last, says she, If I do but fill the Jug with Stones, the Drink will then rise up to the Brim; so to Work she goes, and puts in Stones, till the Drink rose up to the Top, and then she drank her Fill, and so quench'd her Thirst.

LESSON IV.

The Boy and Goose that laid Golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid Eggs of Gold Day by Day, which so puff'd him up with Pride, that, thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take

to lay all the Gold Eggs that are in her ; but I will grow rich at once : And so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up ; but, to his great Loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at the Gold he aim'd at ; for when the Goose was dead, he did not find but some Seeds, from which more Eggs might have been bred, which, for Want of Life and Warmth in the Goose, died with her.

LESSON V.

The Frog and the Ox.

A Frog puff'd up with Pride, strove to swell her self, till she was as big as a fat Ox that fed in the same Field with her ; but her son, who saw her at Work, pray'd her to leave off and try no more, for what she aim'd at was not to be done, tho' she should swell her self till she burst : But the old one would not cease ; but strains and swells till she burst, and so was kill'd.

LESSON VI.

The Wolf and Crane.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with Haste, and so had a Bone stuck in his Throat, which he could by no Means get out : He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that stuck by the Way, for which, he said, he would give her a great Gift : The Crane did the Work, and ask'd for her Hire ; to whom the Wolf said, Be gone, and think your self well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

LESSON

LESSON VII.

The Mouse, the Frog, and the Kite.

A Mouse wag'd War with a Frog, they fought for the Range of the whole Fen. But tho' the Frog had more Strength, and could leap from the Mouse, yet the Mouse by Craft was too much for the Frog; for he lay hid, and so seiz'd the Frog when she did not think of it. This made the Frog cry out she was used ill, and dared the Mouse to a fair Fight, which the Mouse did yield to; so both took the Rush Spears to tilt with, and while they were in close and fierce Fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, and tore and eat them.

LESSON VIII.

The old Man that called for Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks, to make a Fire to dress his Food and warm him self, tired with his Load, threw it off his Back, and call'd out to Death to come and ease him: The grim King came arm'd with his Dart and Scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for? At which the old Man says in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home while it is Day, lest in the Dark I should miss the Path, and so lose my Way, and be forc'd to lie in the Cold all Night.

LESSON IX.

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf.

A Cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf, if he did not cease his Noise. At the same Time a Wolf that was on the

the Haunt, came by and heard her ; so staid at the Door in hopes of a Meal ; but in some Time the Child was still and went to sleep, and the Nurse set her self to Work, to put her House, and her Things to Rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long that his Maw call'd out loud for Food, so that he could not stay ; but with Grief he left the House, and said, he had been made to hope for Food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

LESSON X.

The two Frogs.

ON a hot dry Time of the Year, when the Lakes and Ponds were dried up, an old and young Frog went in Search of some Drink to quench their Thirst. At last they came to a deep Well, and sat on the Brink of it. Sir, said the young Frog to the old one, I have a great Mind to leap into it. See how clear the Spring is : We may drink of it at our Ease. All this may be true, said the old Frog, and yet I can't be of your Mind, for my Life : For if this Well should dry up too, how should we get out of it ?

PART II.

Of Dissyllables and Polysyllables.

SECT. I.

RULES for dividing SYLLABLES.

One single CONSONANT between two VOWELS, goes to the last Vowel, in dividing SYLLABLES.

The following Examples are accented on the first Syllable.

By

By *accent* is meant a peculiar stress of the voice, laid upon any SYLLABLE of a word, which makes that SYLLABLE more remarkable than the rest of the word:

A-Bel	co-ver	fla-gon	la-den
a-cid	co-yet	flo-rid	la-ver
a-corn	cre-dit	flou-rish	la-vish
a-ged	cri-tic	fo-rest	lea-ven
a-gent	Da-mage	free-dom	le-gate
a-nise	da-mask	fri-day	lei-sure
a-pish	dea-con	fro-ward	leo-pard
au-dit	de-cent	fro-zen	le-per
au-gust	de-luge	Go-vern	le-vel
Ba-con	de-sart	gra-vel	li-mit
bai-liff	di-vers	gra-ver	li-mon
ba-ker	do-tard	gree-dy	li-nage
ba-nish	do-zen	grie-vance	li-nen
ba-son	dra-gon	grie-vous	li-zard
bea-con	dra-per	Ha-bit	loa-den
bea-ver	drou-sy	hai-nous	lo-cust
bla-zon	Ea-ger	ha-ven	loi-ter
bo-som	ea-sy	ha-vock	loo-sen
bra-zen	e-dict	ha-zard	lo-vage
Ca-mel	e-ven	ha-zel	Mai-den
ca-pon	e-vil	hei-fer	ma-lice
ca-vil	Fa-mine	he-ro	ma-nage
ce-dar	fa-mous	I-dol	ma-son
cha-pel	fa-vour	i-mage	mea-dow
chi-sel	fe-lon	i-ron	mea-sure
cho-sen	fe-male	Ja-cinth	me-lon
ci-der	fe-ver	ja-cob	me-tal
cli-mate	fi-gure	jai-lor	mi-mic
cli-ver	fi-nish	ju-lep	mi-nim
clo-ven	fi-nite	La-bour	mi-nute

mi-te

A

mi-ter	pe-nance	re-bel	to-pic
mo-del	pe-rish	re-cord	to-tal
mo-dern	peu-ter	re-fuge	to wards
mo-deft	phea-fant	re-lic	traï tor
mo-ney	pi-lot	re-lish	tra-vel
mo-tive	pi-per	ri-gour	trea-son
Na-ked	pi-rate	ri-len	trëa-tise
na-tive	plea-fant	ro-man	U-fage
na-turë	poi-son	Sa-tan	Va cant
na-vel	po-fey	fa-tyr	va-lour
nee-dy	pow-der	fa-vage	va-lue
neu-ter	pre-cept	fa-vour	va-nish
ne-ver	pre-face	fcho-lar	va-pour
noi-som	pre-late	fcra-per	vi-car
no-tice	pre-sent	fea-son	vi-per
nou-rish	pri-son	fi-lence	vi-fage
no-vice	pri-vate	fo-ber	vi-fit
O-dour	pro-mife	fpee-dy	vo-cal
o-men	Qua-ker	fpi-der	Wa-fer
o-pen	qua-ver	fthi-pend	wa-ken
o-ven	que-re	ftho-ry	wa-ter
o-ver	qui-ver	Ta-ken	wea-pon
Palace	Raiment	talent	widow
palate	raifins	taper	wizard
paper	rapid	tavern	woful
parents	rafor	tawny	woman
parish	raven	taylor	woven
patent	ravish	tenant	Yeoman
payment	ready	tenet	Zenith
peacock	reaper	tenure	zealot
peevish	reafon	token	zealous.

Accented on the fecond Syllable.

A -bafè	a-bide	a-bode	a-bound
a-bate	a-board	a-bove	a-bout
E			a dapt

a-dapt	be-take	E-lect	re-bound
a-dieu	Ca-bal	e-nough	re-build
a-do	ca-reer	e-rect	re-buke
a-far	ca-refs	e-vent	re-cal
a-foot	ce-ment	e-vert	re-cant
a-fore	cou-rant	Fa-tigue	re-ceipt
a-gain	De-base	fo-ment	re-ceive
a-gainst	de-bate	Ha-rangue	re-cess
a-go	de-bauch	La-ment	re-cord
a-larm	de-camp	Ma-nure	re-count
a-las	de-cay	ma-ture	re-deem
a-like	de-cease	O-bey	re-dound
a-live	de-ceive	Pa-role	re-fer
a-loft	de-face	pre-dict	re-fine
a-lone	de-fame	pre-fer	re-form
a-long	de-fault	pre-fix	re-fuse
a-loud	de-fence	pre-mise	re-gard
a-miss	de-ject	pre-pare	re-hearse
a-mongst	de-lay	pre-sage	re-ject
Baboon	delight	preserve	rejoice
became	demand	presume	relapse
because	demur	pretence	relate
become	denounce	prevail	release
befal	deny	prevent	relent
before	depart	proceed	remain
began	depend	procure	resolve
begat	deride	produce	Salute
begin	desert	profane	secure
beguile	deserve	profess	sedate
behalf	design	profound	seduce
behind	desire	profuse	Traduce
believe	desist	prolong	trepán
belong	detain	promote	Unite
bemoan	devote	protect	usurp.
beneath	digest	provoke	
beseech	divide	Rebel	

Except :

Except: *x* between two Vowels goes always to the first Vowel. Ex: *Box-es, ax-es, fox-es.*

RULE II.

When two CONSONANTS of the same kind are between two VOWELS, one of them goes to the first VOWEL, and the other to the last.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-bess	blof-som	cop-per	gal-lon
ab-bey	blub-ber	cot-tage	gal-lows
ab-bot	bon-nets	cul-ly	gal-ly
ac-cent	bor-row	cum-ming	gam-mon
ad-der	bot-tom	cun-ning	gar-ret
an-nals	buf-fet	cur-rent	gib-bet
ar-row	bul-lock	Dag-ger	gid-dy
Bag-gage	but-ter	dif-fer	glas-fes
bal-lad	but-tock	diz-zy	glit-ter
bal-last	but-ton	Em-mit	god-defs
ban-ner	Cab-bage	er-rant	got-ten
bar-rel	cab-bin	er-ror	Hal-low
bar-ren	can-non	Fag-got	ham-mer
bar-row	car-rot	fel-low	her-ring
bat-ter	car-ry	fen-nel	hid-den
beg-gar	chal-lenge	fer-ret	hol-low
bel-low	chan-nel	fet-ters	hop-per
bel-ly	chat-ter	fil-let	Jol-ly
ber-ry	cher-ry	flab-by	Is-sue
bet-ter	cof-fee	flut-ter	Ken-nel
bib-ber	cof-fin	fod-der	Lad-der
bil-lows	col-lar	fol-low	lat-tice
bit-ten	col-lege	fol-ly	let-ters
bit-ter	com-ment	fur-row	lin-net
bit-tern	com-mon	Gal-lant	lit-ter

Maggot	penny	Sabbath	vessel
mallet	pepper	sally	village
manner	pillage	scaffold	villain
marrow	pillar	scatter	volley
matter	pillow	scoffer	Udder
mellow	pinnacle	feller	upper
message	pippen	shabby	utter
miller	posset	filly	Waggon
mutton	pottage	forrow	wallow
Narrow	Quarrel	Tallow	warrant
niggard	quarry	tanner	warren
Offer	Reddish	tillage	willow
offer	ribban	torrent	winnow
office	riddance	traffic	witty
Paddock	robber	trodden	written
parrôch	rotten	turret	Yarrow
passage	rubbish	Vassal	yellow.
pattern	ruddy	vellum	

Accented on the second Syllable.

A Ccept	allude	assert	Occur
access	allure	Buffoon	offence
accord	appeal	Command	offend
account	appear	commend	oppose
accuse	appease	commit	Pollute
affair	appoint	commode	possess
affect	arraign	correct	Succeed
affirm	array	corrode	success
affix	arrears	corrupt	succinct
afford	arrest	Diffuse	suffice
allay	arrive	Huzza	suggest
alledge	assault	Immense	support
allow	assent	innate	suppose.

RULE

RULE III.

An initial double or triple CONSONANT, between two VOWELS, goes to the last VOWEL.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A-Ble	Ea-gle	Ki-thlish	po-plar
a-cre	ei-ther	La-dle	pu-blic
a-pril	e-phron	lea-ther	pro-sper
a-pron	Fa-ble	le-prou	Qua-drant
a-spect	fa-bric	li-sten	que-stor
au-thor	fa-sten	lu-cre	Ra-ther
Ba-ftard	fa-ther	lu-ster	re-scue
bi-shop	fa-thom	ly-stra	Sa-ble
bi-sket	fea-ther	Ma-drid	sa-crist
bli-ster	fore-ship	ma-ster	scr-ple
blu-ster	fore-skin	ma-trix	se-cret
bre-thren	Ge-sture	ma-tron	si-ster
bri-dle	gli-ster	mi-stress	so-phron
bro-ther	go-blet	moi-iture	squa-dron
Caudle	goshen	mustard	stablish
citron	gospel	mithrah	Table
cowslip	Haften	Needle	tabret
custard	hatred	neither	tester
custom	heathen	nephew	thither
cyclops	hebrew	noble	treacle
cypher	hostage	nowhere	treble
cypress	hydra	Oisters	title
Dastard	hyphen	ostrich	trophy
dazle	Idle	other	Veltry
distaff	island	Pastor	vesture
distant	japhlet	pasture	Whisper
distich	jasper	patron	whither
duchess	jethro	people	wither.
dryshod	justice	pistol	

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bridge	be-think	de-spair	pro tract
a-broad	be-tray	de-spise	Re-claim
a-fraid	be-troth	de-stroy	re-cruit
a-fresh	be-tween	de-throne	re-dress
a-gree	be-wray	de-tract	re-flect
a-grieve	Ca shire	di-gress	re-frain
a-ground	cha-stise	di-still	re-fresh
a-scend	De-clare	di stress	re-proach
a-sleep	de-cline	E-clipse	re-proof
ascribe	decree	escape	reprove
astray	decry	espy	respect
athirst	deflour	estate	response
austere	deprave	esteem	restore
Bestead	deprive	Machine	restrain
bestir	descant	Neglect	retreat
bestow	descend	Proclaim	retrieve.

RULE IV.

TWO CONSONANTS between two VOWELS, not making an Initial double CONSONANT, are divided into different SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-ject	an-gel	Bad-ger	bar-ter
ab-sent	an-ger	bad-ness	blan- ket
af-ter	an-guish	ban-dy	blun-der
al-mond	an-tic	ban-quet	bod-kin
al so	an-vil	ban-ter	bon-dage
al-tars	ar dent	bap-tism	bor-der
at-ways	ar-gue	bar-ber	boun-ty
am-ber	ar-mour	bar-gain	bran-dish
am-bush	ar-my	bar-ley	brief-ly
			bul-rush

bul-rush	con-cord	en-ter	gar-ment
bul-wark	con-course	en-voy	gar-ner
bur-den	con-duct	en-vy	gar-net
bur-gefs	con-duit	Fac-tor	gar-nish
bur-nish	con-quer	fal-ter	gar-ter
but-ler	con-sort	fan-cy	gas-kins
Can-ker	con-test	fat-ling	gen-der
can-ton	con-voy	fat-ness	gil-der
can-vas	cor-ner	faul-ty	gin-ger
cap-tain	coul-ter	fear-ful	glad-ness
cap-tive	coun-sel	fer-vent	good-ly
car-cafs	cox-comb	fif-ty	good-ness
car-go	craf-ty	fir-kin	gran-deur
car-nal	crim-son	foot-man	great-ness
car-pet	cud-gel	for-ces	Hal-bard
cen-sure	cur-tain	for-feit	hal-ter
cen-ter	cym-bal	for-mer	ham-per
cer-tain	Dain-ty	for-tune	hap-ly
chal-lenge	dam-fel	for-ward	har-bour
cham-ber	dan-ger	foul-ness	har-den
chap-man	dar-ling	foun-tain	har-dy
chap-ter	dis-cord	four-fold	har-lot
char-ger	dis-mal	frag-ment	har-ness
char-ter	doc-tor	fren-zy	har-vest
cheer-ful	down-ward	friend-ly	hear-ty
chef-nut	dread-ful	ful-ness	hel-met
chic-ken	drop-sy	ful-som	hem-lock
chim-ney	Ear-ly	fur-long	hin-der
chur-lish	ear-nest	fur-nace	hin-ges
cir-cuit	el-bow	fur-nish	hol-pen
cler-gy	el-der	Gain-ful	hor-net
com-fort	em-ber	gam-bol	hot-ly
com-pact	em-pire	gar-den	hug-ging
com-pafs	en-gine	gar-land	hus-band
com-pound	en-sign	gar-lie	Im-pulse
			in-cense

in-cense	mid-wife	par-lour	scrip-ture
in-cest	mil-dew	par-ty	seem-ly
in-fant	mix-ture	pen-sive	fel-dom
in-side	mol-ten	per-fect	fel-vedge
in-ward	mon-key	per-son	sen-tence
Jac-ket	mor-sel	pic-ture	ser-jeant
join-ture	mor-tal	pil-grim	ser-mon
jour-ney	mor-tar	pip-kin	ser-pent
Ker-nel	moul-dy	plen-ty	ser-vant
ker-sey	mour-ner	pon-der	ser-vice
kid-ney	moun-tain	por-ter	ser-vile
Lac-ky	mur-der	prac-tice	sex-ton
lan-guage	mur-mur	preg-nant	shar-pen
lan-guish	Nap-kin	prim-rose	shel-ter
lan-tern	need-ful	proud-ly	shep-herd
lap-wing	non-sense	pul-pit	ship-board
len-tils	non-suit	pur-pose	shoul-der
lim-ber	num-ber	Quar-ter	sig-net
lin-guist	nur-ture	quag-mire	sil-ver
lin-tel	nut-meg	Raf-ter	sin-ful
lof-ty	Ob-ject	rain-bow	fix-ty
lum-ber	of-ten	ram-part	skil-ful
Man-date	on-ly	ran-cor	skir-mish
man-ger	on-ward	ran-som	flan-der
mar-gin	or-der	rat-ling	flen-der
mar-ket	or-gan	rem-nant	flum-ber
mar-quefs	out-cast	ren-der	foc-ker
mar-tyr	out-most	rap-ture	for-did
mar-vel	out-side	Sad-ly	squan-der
meek-ness	out-ward	san-dals	stan-dard
mem-ber	Pain-ful	san-guin	stan-za
men-tal	pal-ty	scan-dal	sted-fast
mer-cer	pam-per	scar-let	ster-ling
mer-maid	par-cel	scep-ter	stor-my
mid-night	par-don	scep-tic	stran-ger

strumpet

strumpet	tender	varnish	urgent
sturdy	thraldom	velvet	utmost
sturgeon	thrifty	venture	Wander
subject	thunder	verdict	wanton
subtil	timber	victor	warfare
surface	tinder	vintage	window
surfeit	torment	virgin	winter
surname	tortoise	virtue	wisdom
sweetness	torture	vulgar	witness
Tankard	tractate	vulture	wonder
tansy	trumpet	Umpire	Yearly
target	turbant	under	yonder.
tatler	turnep	upright	
temper	twenty	uproar	
tempest	Vanquish	upward	

Accented on the last Syllable.

A B-hor	bom-bast	con-fer	con-verse
ab-jure	Com-bine	con-fess	con-vert
ab-solve	com-pare	con-fide	con-vey
ab-surd	com-pel	con-fine	con-vict
ac-quaint	com-pile	con-firm	con-vince
ac-quit	com-port	con-form	Dis-cern
ad-here	com-pose	con-found	dis-dain
ad-journ	com-pute	con-fute	dis-guise
ad-jure	con-ceal	con-geal	dis-gust
ad-just	con-ceit	con-join	dis-join
ad-mire	con-ceive	con-sent	Em-balm
ad-mit	con-cern	con-sign	em-bark
ad-vance	con-cise	con-sist	em-boss
ad-vice	con-coct	con-sult	en-camp
ad-vise	con-cur	con-sume	en-dow
al-most	con-demn	con-tain	en-joy
aug-ment	con-dole	con-temn	ex-ceed
Bap-tize	con-duce	con-tend	ex-cel

except

except	forlorn	insult	Sincere
excess	forsake	intend	sixteen
excuse	Genteel	invade	subdue
exhale	Himself	inveigh	submit
exhaust	Imbibe	invent	subsit
exhort	impart	involve	subvert
expect	impeach	Maintain	surcease
expel	impede	mankind	surmount
expence	import	Observe	suspense
expert	impose	obtain	sustain
expire	impure	ordain	Thirteen
export	impute	outrun	torment
expose	indeed	Perceive	Undone
expound	indorse	perform	unjust
extend	induce	perfume	unlade
extinct	indulge	perhaps	unless
extol	infer	pernit	unloose
Ferment	inform	persist	unripe
forbear	infuse	persuade	untaught
forbid	injoin	pertain	until
forborn	inrol	pervert	unwise
forget	insert	portend	
forgive	insist	pursue	

RULE V.

When three CONSONANTS come between two Vowels, if the two last be an Initial double CONSONANT, the Initial double CONSONANT goes to the last VOWEL, and the other CONSONANT to the first.

Accented on the first Syllable.

AN-gle	ar-cher	bed-stead	bot-tle
an-gry	Bab-bler	bol-ster	bram-ble
an-them	bat-tle	bon-grace	brim-stone
			bub-ble

pub-ble	grap-ple	Net-tle	sim-ple
bun-dle	Hail-stone	nim-ble	sin-gle
but-cher	han-dle	nip-ple	span-gle
Cal-dron	hum-ble	nor-thern	spar-kle
cam-brick	hun-dred	Or-choard	spin-dle
cam-phire	hun-gry	or-phan	sprin-kle
can-dle	In-stant	Pal-frey	stran-gle
cat-tle	in-stinct	pan-ther	strug-gle
chil-dren	Jug-gle	par-fly	stum-ble
cir-cle	Ket-tle	par-dridge	sub-stance
con-flict	kin-dle	peb-ble	suf-frage
con-stant	kin-dred	pil-grim	sul-phur
con-trite	knoc-kle	pim-ple	sun-dry
coun-try	Lan-dress	pot-herd	sur-plice
crot-chet	lob-ster	poul-try	Tap-ster
cum-brance	Man-drake	pur-chase	thim-ble
cur-dle	man-gle	pur-ple	tim-brel
Dan-driff	man-tle	Quib-ble	tin-gle
doc-trine	mar-ble	Rab-ble	tram-ple
dolphin	marshal	riddle	tremble
twindle	meddle	Saddle	trencher
Entrance	membrane	saffron	tumble
Farthing	merchant	fatchel	twinkle
ickle	mischief	scramble	Umbrage
lthy	mongrel	scribble	urchin
etcher	monster	seamster	Wainscot
urther	muffle	shambles	whistle
Gangrene	muzzle	shipwreck	worthy
gentle	myrtle	shuttle	wrinkle.

Accented on the last Syllable.

AF-flict	ap-plaud	ap-pröve	Com-plain
af-fright	ap-plause	af-swage	com-pleat
f-front	ap-ply	at-tract	com-prise
l-though	ap-proach	Blas-pheme	con-clude
			con-spire

con-spire	ex-clude	in-crease	Ob-scene
con-tract	ex-plain	in-croach	ob-scure
con-trive	ex-ploit	in-flame	op-press
Dis-close	ex-press	in-flict	Per-plex
discreet	extract	infringe	Subtract
disgrace	extreme	ingraft	supplant
displease	Implead	inspect	supply
Embrace	implore	inspire	suppress
employ	incline	instal	surprise
engrave	inclose	intreat	Unclean
exchange	include	intrench	unknown.

RULE VI.

When four *Consonants* come between two *Vowels*, the three last of which is an Initial triple *Consonant*, the Initial triple *Consonant* goes to the last *Vowel*; and when four *Consonants* come between two *Vowels*, the two last of which is an Initial double *Consonant*, the Initial double *Consonant* goes to the last *Vowel*.

Accented on the first Syllable.

COn-chris Gold-smith Min-strel Tran-script
con-strue Hoch-stet malt-ster Sack-cloth
Friend-ship Jeph-thah Pam-phlet

Accented on the last Syllable.

COn-strain In-struct Sub-scribe Trans-gress
con-struct Ob-struct

RULE VII

When three or more **CONSONANTS** come between two **VOWELS**, if the two last be not an Initial double **CONSONANT**, all of them are put to the first **VOWEL**, but the last one.

Accented

Accented on the first Syllable.

A Sth-mia	cuck-kow	haugh-ty	neigh-bour
Bank-rupt	Daugh-ter	Irk-some	Oint-ment
bash-ful	dark-ness	Judg-ment	Parish-ment
bright-ness	emp-ty	junc-ture	plumb-line
buck-ler	Faith-ful	King-dom	Salts-burgh
Chandler	faithless	kinsfolk	slaughter
cockney	freckled	Mighty	symptom
christmas	frontlet	mortgage	Vestment
crackness	Hackney	Naughty	winter

Accented on the second Syllable.

Trans-form Vouch-safe.

RULE VIII.

Two Vowels not making a double Vowel, are divided into separate SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

B E-ing	do-er	de-ah	ru-in
be-or	du-el	li-ar	Sci-ence
bi-as	dru-id	li-on	fi-on
bow-els	Flu-ent	ly-ing	sto-ic
bri-an	fri-ar	Mo-ab	Tri-al
bri-ar	fu-el	No-ah	tri-umph
Client	Giant	Pious	truant
crier	gruel	poem	Vial
cruel	Joab	poet	viands
Deist	joel	Quiet	voyage
dial	joah	Real	Zion
diet	Laic	riot	

F

RULE

RULE IX.

IN derivate Words, these endings *ed, eth, er, est, ing, ish, less, ness, ly, &c.* stand always alone.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A ct-ed	dark-ish	mend-ing	stout-est
aim-eth	dish-es	Name-less	sweet-ness
arch-er	Fool-ish	new-er	swift-ly
Base-ness	form-ed	Quench-ing	Teeth-less
blame-less	Harm-less	quick-est	Vouch-eth
blithe-ness	help-less	Read-eth	Warm-est
breeches	highly	reading	watcheth
Chastly	highness	Scolded	wideness
chewed	Kindness	sending	witness
childish	Learned	sheweth	woolly
curstly	looketh	speeches	worthless
Darken	Minded	speechless	Yearly

RULE X.

COMPOUNDS preserve the distinct Parts of which they are compounded.

A Le-hoof	four-fold	Mid-night	Sack-cloth
ale-house	God-head	mid-wife	shew-bread
alms-deed	god-ward	Out-cast	ship-board
Bare-foot	gold-smith	Palm-tree	Wel-come
barge-man	Hail-stone	plow-share	witch-craft
Downward	handmaid	potsherd	wrongful
Endless	housewife	priesthood	Youthful
Faithful	Kinsfolk	Quicksand	
footman	Landlord	Rainbow	

SECT

SECT. II.

SOME general PRONUNCIATIONS.

The sound of the Vowel (u) in the end of a Syllable.

C Ru-el	du-rance	Lu-cid	Tu-lip
cu-bit	Fu-el	lu-nar	tu-mult
cu-pid	fu-see	Mu sic	tu-tor
curate	future	Putrid	truant
Ducal	Humid	Rubric	
duel	humour	ruin	

General Sound of (y) in the end of Words of more than one Syllable.

A N-gry	Cher-ry	en-try	hun-gry
ar-my	craf-ty	en-vy	La-zy
Ban-dy	Dark-ly	Faul-ty	Name-ly
berry	duty	fury	noisy
booby	Easy	Haughty	

In the following Words the single Consonant between the two Vowels sounds-double, and is pronounced as if it were joined with the first Vowel.

B A-nish	he-rald	mo-ral	Se-nate
ble-mish	ho-nour	Non-rish	sha-dow
Ca-mel	Jea-lous	O-range	fi-new
ca-rol	l-mage	Pa-lace	fo lid
cla-ret	Le-mon	pa-rish	Ta-lent
Da-mage	li-mit	pa-tent	te-nant
do-zen	li-nage	pre-face	tri-bute
dragon	linen	prelate	Vanish
Felon	Manage	punish	volume
finish	melon	Rapid	Widow
fourish	mimic	relic	wizard
Habit	model	relish	woman

General sound of (ti) before a Vowel.

A C-ti-on	Mar-ti-al	por-ti-on
Cap-ti-ous	men-ti-on	Quo-ti-ent
cau-ti-on	mo-ti-on	Sa-ti-ate
Faction	Nuptial	section
station	Partial	Tertian
function	patience	

N. B. Tho' these Words may be divided into three Syllables, yet they are pronounced as if they were of two.

SECT. III.

Rules for finding out the Number of Syllables in a Word.

General RULE.

As many *Vowels* as there are in a Word, there are as many *Syllables* in that Word.

From this general RULE, there are three Exceptions.

EXCEPTION I.

TWO VOWELS making a double VOWEL, or three VOWELS making a triple VOWEL, are only but one SYLLABLE.

Accented on the first Syllable.

Coun-ty	join-ing	Pawn-ed	Townf. man
Dain-ty	La-bour	per-cock	tu-mour
Fa-mous	lou-sy	Rea-son	Win-dow
fa-your	Mourn-ing	rail-cr	Zeal-ous
			Honour

Honour	meadow	Season	Beauing
humour	Noisy	footy	beauty
Jealous	needleless	Taylor	Richlien

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bout	ap-pear	Con-strain	Re strain
a-broad	ap-plaud	con-vey	re-claim
adieu	approach	Delay	review
appeal			

EXCEPTION II.

The silent (e) never increases the Number of Syllables of a Word.

Accented on the first Syllable.

C Am-bridge	Prim-rose	Sa-vage	shame-ful
courage	Respite	sentence	Therefore

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bate	Com-pose	De-base	Re-morse
ad-here	con-duce	de-throne	re-nounce
adjure	contrive	Parole	Subdue
advance	converse	pursue	Unripe

EXCEPTION III.

The Letter **Q** always requires the Vowel *u* along with another Vowel, to make a Syllable, as in

Qua-drant qua-ker, Re-quire re-quest

S E C T. IV.

Proper Names not exceeding two Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A A-ron	Ab-ba	Abbe-ville	Ab-ner	A-chab
A-chish	Ac-qui	A-cra	Ad-da	Ag-ga
A-gra	Al-bert	Al-fred	Al-pha	Am-mon
An-drew	An-nas			
				An-wick

An-wick A-phck A-pril Ar-nold Ar-thur A-soph
 Ash-dod A-shur A-thens A-vites A-vith Az-buck
 Az-mon Az-zah Au-rich Ax-im; Ba-al Ba-bel
 Ba-ca Ba-den Ba-hus Ba-ja Bak-buk Ba-laam
 Bal-bec Bal-doe Bal-tic Bamp-ton Ban-gor Bar-des-
 wick Ba-rak Beau-jeu Beau-mont Bed-ford Beil-
 stein Bent-ley Ber-lin Bern-burg Bis-cay Bland-
 ford Blen-heim Bo-az Bol-ton Bom-bay Bonne-
 ville Born-holm Bour-bon Bour-bourg Bri-stol
 Bri-tain Bru-ges Bu-chan Bur-leigh; Ca-ba Ca-
 bul Ca-desh Ca-diz Cad-land Ca-en Caf-fa Ca-gli
 Cai-ro Ca-lais Ca-lib Cal-mar Cam-bray Cam-
 bridge Car-mel Ca-stor Ce-dron Cey-lon Chal-
 dees Chat-ham Chel-sea Cher-burg Cher-ry Che-
 ster Chip-ping Christ-mass Chur-chill Chy-mist
 Cla-ra Cler-mont Cleve-land Clor-met Coles-hill
 Con-stance Cor-by Co-rinth Corn-wal Crick-lade
 Cy-clops Cy-prus; Da-bul Dale-burg Dant-zick
 Da-nube Dart-ford Del-phos Den-bigh Den-mark
 Dept-ford Der-by Ding-wal Dort-mond Dou-glas
 Du-blin Dur-ham Dwi-na Dy-sart; Ea-ster Ea-
 ton E-bro E-cho E-den Eg-bert E-gypt El-gin
 Emb-den En-dor En-glish E-noch Er-pach E-sau
 Ef-sex Ef-ther Eu-rope Eu-stance Eux-ine Ey-rac;
 Fair-ford Fal-kirk Falk-land Fal-mouth Fen-wick
 Fer-rol Fe-stus Fin-land Flan-ders Flu-shing
 Franc-fort Fran-cis Friez-land Fun-di Fur-nes;
 Gallo Gallway Gaza Garonne German Gilgal
 Gombroon Gothland Greenland Guernsey Guinea;
 Haggai Haerlem Hamburgh Hartford Hastings
 Haylesham Hereford Holland Horace Houden
 Humphrey Hydra; Iceland Isaae Jago Java Jer-
 sey Joppa Jordan Justus Jutland; Kedar Kello
 Kexholme Kingston Koran; Landau Langland
 Lapland Laurence Lima Limburgh Lincoln
 Litchfield

Litchfield London Ludlow Lyons; Mansfield
 Malta Marli Medway Milan Moloch Monmouth
 Murray; Nanking Nassau Neckar Negroes Nevis
 Niger Norway Norwich Nyburg; Omers Or-
 mond Orford Oxford; Padan Pago Paita Paris
 Paros Pekin Pisgah Plata Plymouth Poland Pontus
 Portsmouth Preston Psalmist; Queda Quesnoy
 Quingey Quintus Quiet; Rabbah Rabbi Rams-
 gate Reuben Richard Rizpah Rouen Rufus Ruth-
 ven Ryswick; Sackville Salem Saltsburg Sambre
 Sandwich Sarum Scilly Scotland Shadrach Shan-
 non Sinai Smyrna Southwark Sully Surat Sweden;
 Tabor Tagus Tauris Tessin Tonguin Tournay
 Traerback Tunis Turin Turkey Tweedale Ty-
 ronne; Venice Villa Viceroy Vincent Voightland
 Usbeck; Waldec Wallons Warwick Werden
 Wilshire Wolga; Xantum Xerxes Xncar; Yar-
 mouth Yunam; Zante Zealand Zenith Zwickow.

Accented on the latter Syllable.

Al giers A-men Ben-gal Bou logne Bra-zil Car-
 tath Co-los Car-lisle E-squire Ja-pan Ma-drid
 Mogul Navarre Narbonne Ostend Stockholm
 Toulon.

S E C T. V.

*A Table of Dissyllables undivided, collected from
 the foregoing Tables.*

Depart afflict govern Hochstet become open
 abbey concern ready towards design bre-
 thren issue bias lion command unite obey transcript
 rescue hinder nasty banish dagger letters Ply-
 mouth Calais faulty reclaim genteel digress ar-
 mour garden abhor combine conceive hungry
 quenching

quenching alehouse sweetness liar parchment
 Boulogne Blenheim judgment plumbline kingdom
 extend ferment sincere chastise vellum vessel bus-
 soon Hartford Pembroke Jephthah pamphlet in-
 struct conspire blackness artful instal banish hu-
 man rainbow sackcloth substance arraign April
 afraid diffuse waggon nephew Smyrna Savoy ma-
 chine badger entry tansy compare compound con-
 ceit northern Munster vouchsafe kingdom Pis-
 gah Dunkirk protract descend arrest ambush re-
 treat envy baptize foolish ointment downward yel-
 low hydra Xerxes lion Navarre appoint oysters
 immense apron hyphen udder naked resource
 eagle suppose midnight serjeant mouldy expire
 caldron disclose subscribe upbraid friendship un-
 known tremble friar mermaid napkin assault
 Warwick Shadrach Biscay Cambridge Phenix Ja-
 pan pastor gesture vulgar assent island robber name-
 ly respect stupid Joppa reverse betake valley mar-
 shal maintain explain presume membrane in-
 veigh christmas infringe upbraid discreet un-
 brace lengthen spirit exchange scramble embrace
 bashful confide disguise bounty Britain Chatham
 country Bethlehem Cyprus Andrew gangrene
 erotchet exhale consume riddle although displease
 brightness giant mending fourfold handmaid ex-
 tract China Peking London substance shuttle ex-
 haust kindle surmount farthing contemn banquet
 ensign harbour pretence prevail traduce penny
 litters follow enough proceed speedy vapour wo-
 ful treatise adieu behalf believe default meddle
 hundred conflict children assuage obscene extreme
 chandler doubtful guiltless warmest footman quiet
 voyage science irksome Horace Homer envy via-
 dial forgive mankind unwise thirteen humble
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noble mongrel grapple regard baker maiden
bowels nature formed perceive enjoy encamp ob-
serve brimstone butcher cattle saddle fuel riot eli-
ent kinsfolk archer fasteth poem viands forthwith
eastward himself condemn untaught endow banter
grandeur fortune Berwick Tweedale Compeigne
Marli Richmond only fragment features fetters
ginger picture vanquish outside household thirty
conceal acquaint vintage forfeit shoulder narrow
fenceless Landau Berlin Dresden confute neglect
rumour berry beauty custom gentry handful E-
phron Ireland Dublin Ruthven redness honey
abstain concise compile bombast surface squander
scandal service nurture augment verdict meekness.

S E C T. VI.

Exercises in reading Words not exceeding two Syllables.

LESSON I.

Fable of the Fox at the point of Death.

A Fox worn out with Age, per- ceives his End
draw- ing near, and calls all his Sons to him ;
to whom he says, My Sons, my Race is run, my
Days are at an End, I pray you take my last Ad-
vice ; a- mend your Lives, for- sake your Er- rors,
and live ho- nest Lives, that you may die with
com- fort. To which one of them an- swer'd,
Your Ad- vice is vain. How can we who are by
Na- ture wic- ked, and brought up un- der so bad
a Ma- ster as your- self, ever change our Man- ners.

LESSON II.

The sick Miser and the Angel.

A Rich Mi- ser be- ing sick and near his Death,
sur- veys, and re- flects on his past Deeds.
And call- ing to Mind, how by Fraud in his
Deal- ings

Deal-ings he had heap-ed up im-menſe Rich-es, re-ſolves to a-tone for his e-vil Deeds on his Death-bed. He makes his Will, and be-queaths large Sums to be em-ploy'd on pi-ous U-ſes, but not a Pen-ny was to be paid 'till af-ter his De-ceaſe. An An-gel ap-pears to him, and tells him; What he gave thus was not alms; be-cause he part-ed with no-thing he could keep: But if he would do good, it muſt be in his Life-time. The Mi-ſer per-plex'd, ſtill grasps his Wealth 'till Death for-ces him to let go his Hold.

LESSON III.

The proud Frog.

AN Ox, gra-ſing in a Mea-dow, chan-ced to ſet his Foot a-mong a Par-cel of young Frogs, and trod one of them to Death. The reſt in-form'd their Mo-ther, when ſhe came home, what had hap-pen'd, tell-ing her, that the Beaſt, which did it, was the lar-geſt Beaſt that e-ver they ſaw in their Lives. What, was it ſo big? ſays the old Frog, ſwell-ing, and blow-ing up her ſpeck-led Bel-ly to a great Degree. Oh, big-ger by a vaſt deal, ſay they. And ſo big? ſays ſhe, ſtrain-ing her-ſelf yet more. In-deed, Mam-ma ſaid they, if you were to burſt your-ſelf, you would ne-ver be ſo big. She ſtrove yet more, and burſt her-ſelf in-deed.

LESSON IV.

The old Hound.

AN old Hound, who had been a very good one in his Time, and gi-ven his Ma-ſter great Sport and plea-ſure in ma-n-y a chace; at laſt, thro'

thro' old Age, be-came fee-ble and un-fit for Ser-vice. Yet, be-ing in the Field, one Day, when the Stag was al-most run down, he hap-pen'd to be the first that came in with him, and seiz'd him by one of his Haunch-es: but his de-cay'd and bro-ken Teeth, not be-ing a-ble to keep their hold, the Deer e-scap'd, and threw him quite out; at which his Ma-ster, be-ing ve-ry much vex'd, was going to strike him, but the ho-nest old Dog is said to have bark'd out this Speech: Ah! do not strike your poor old Ser-vant, 'tis not my Heart and good Will, but my Strength and Speed that fail-ed me.: If I can't please you now, pray, Sir, don't for- get what I have been.

LESSON V.

The Horse and the Ox.

THE Horse, a-dorn'd with a rich Bri-dle, and Sad-dle, came thun-dring a-long the Way: and made the Moun-tains e-cho with his neigh-ing. He had not gone far, be-fore he met an Ass, with a hea-vy Bur-den, mo-ving flow-ly on, in the same Track with him-self. He call'd out to him, in a haugh-ty Tone, and threat-en'd to tram-ple him in the Dirt, if he did not break the Way for him. The poor Ass, not da-ting to dis-pute the Mat-ter, got out of his Way, as fast as he could, and let him go by.

Not long af-ter this, the same Horse, in a Bat-tle, hap-pen'd to be shot in the Eye, which made him un-fit for Ser-vice; so he was stript of his fine Bri-dle and Sad-dle, and sold to a Farm-er. The Ass meet-ing him in this for-lorn State, thought that now it was his Turn to in-sult; and so, says he, Hey day! Friend, is it you? Well,

I al-ways be-liev'd that Pride of yours would, one Day, have a Fall.

LESSON VI.

The Horse and the Lion.

A Li-on, see-ing a fine plump Nag, had a great Mind to eat a bit of him, but knew not which Way to get him in-to his pow-er. At last, he gave out that he was a Doc-tor of Phy-sic; who, by his long Prac-tice in fo-reign Coun-tries, had made him-self a-ble to cure any Sort of Ill-ness, ho-ping he should catch the Horse: But the Horse, who smoak'd the Mat-ter, was re-solv'd to be e-ven with him. Sir, says he, since you are so a-ble a Doc-tor, pray give me your Ad-vice. I have a Thorn in my Foot, which has quite lam'd me, and gives me great Pain.

The Li-on a-greed to it, and de-sir'd he might see the Foot. Upon which the Horse lift-ed up one of his hind Legs, and while the Li-on was look-ing at his Foot, gave him such a Kick in the Face, as quite stun-ned him, and left him sprawl-ing up-on the Ground. In the mean time the Horse trot-ted a-way, neigh-ing, and laugh-ing at the suc-cess of the Trick, by which he mar-red the Pur-pose of one who de-sign'd to have trick-ed him out of his Life.

LESSON VII.

The Farmer and his Son.

A Certain Farmer lying at the Point of Death, and being willing, that his Sons should pur-sue the same Course of Life he himself had been engag'd

engag'd in, call'd them to his Bedside, and spoke to this Effect : All I have to bequeath to you, Sons, is my Farm and my Vineyard, of which I make you joint Heirs. But I charge you not to let it go out of your Hands; for, if I have any Treasure besides, it lies bury'd somewhere in the Ground, within a Foot of the Surface.

This made the Sons conclude, that he talk'd of money, which he had hid there : So, after their Father's Death, with vast Pains and Care, they dug up the Farm and Vineyard. From whence it came to pass, that tho' they missed the Treasure, which they thought to find, the Ground, by being so well stirred and loosen'd, produced so fine a Crop of all that was sowed in it, as proved a real Treasure.

LESSON VIII.

The Cock and the Fox.

A Cock being perch'd among the Branches of a lofty Tree, crowed aloud, so that a Fox, that was in quest of his Prey, came to the Place. But *Reynard*, finding he could not come at the Cock, by reason of the Height of the Tree, had Recourse to Cunning, in order to decoy him down; so approach'd the Tree. Cousin, says he, I am glad to see you; but, at the same time, I must tell you, I am not easy at the Place, which won't let me pay my Respects to you in a better Manner. Pray, dear Cousin, come down and let me embrace you. Indeed, Cousin, said the Cock, to tell you the Truth, I don't think it safe to venture myself upon the Ground; for, tho' I am convinced how much you are my Friend, yet I may

have the ill Luck to fall into the Clutches of some other Beast, and what would become of me then? O dear, says *Reynard*, don't you know that Peace has been lately proclaim'd between all Kinds of Birds and Beasts, and that we are, for the future to live in the utmost Love?

All this while the Cock seemed to stretch out his Neck, as if he saw something at a Distance. Cousin, says the Fox, what's that you are looking at so much? Why, says the Cock, I think I see a Pack of Hounds yonder, a little Way off. Then, says the Fox, your humble Servant, I must be gone. Nay, pray Cousin, don't go, says the Cock, I am just a coming down; sure you are not afraid of Dogs in this time of Peace. No, no, says he; but ten to one whether they have heard it proclaim'd.

S E C T. VII.

Words of three SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

AB-di-cate	ad-mi-ral	a-na-gram
ab-la-tive	ad-vo-cate	a-nar-chy
a-bra-ham	af-fa-ble	an-ce-stors
ab-ro-gate	af-flu-ence	an-ci-ent
ab-so-lute	ag-gra-vate	a-ni-mate
ab-sti-nent	a-go-ny	an-nu-al
ac-ci-dence	al-co-ran	an-ti-dote
ac-ci-dent	al-der-man	a-pho-rism
ac-cu-rate	al-ge-bra	ap-pe-tite
ac-ti-on	a-li-en	a-pri-cock
ac-tu-ate	al-ma-nack	a-que-duct
a-da-mant	al-pha-bet	a-ra-bic
ad-e-quate	am-bush-ment	a-ra-ble
ad-ju-tant	a-mi-ty	ar-chi-tect

ar-dent

ardent-ly	blan-diſh-ment	car-ri-age
ar-gu-ment	blaſ-phē-my	car-ri-er
ar-mo-ry	bla-zon-ry	car-ri-on
ar-ro-gant	blun-der-buſs	ca-su-al
ar-te-ry	blun-der-er	ca-su-iſt
ar-ti-choke	bo-aſt-ing-ly	ca-ta-logue
ar-ti-cle	bo-di-ly	ca-te-chiſe
au-di-ble	poi-ſte-rous	ca-te-chiſm
au-di-ence	bor-row-er	ca-val-ry
au-di-tor	bo-ta-ny	ca-ve-at
au-gu-ry	bot-tom-leſs	cau-ti-on
auk-ward-ly	boun-da-ry	ce-le-brate
ava-ri-ce	boun-te-ous	cen-tu-ry
ave-nue	boun-ti-ful	cer-tain-ly
Back-ward-neſs	bra-ve-ry	cer-ti-fy
ba-gni-o	bre-vi-ty	cham-ber-lain
bail-a-ble	bri-be-ry	cham-pi-on
ba-niſh-ment	bri-gan-tine	chan-cel-lor
bar-ba-riſm	bro-ther-ly	cha-pi-ter
bar-ba-rous	bul-ki-neſs	cha-rac-ter
bar-i-ter	bul-li-on	cha-ri-ot
ba-ron-et	bur-den-ſome	cha-ri-ty
bar-ren-neſs	bu-ri-al	chear-ful-neſs
baſh-ful-ly	Ca-bi-net	che-val-ry
ba-ſti-on	cal-cu-late	cho-co-late
bat-che-lor	ca-lum-ny	chy-mi-cal
bat-te-ry	can-di-date	chy-miſ-try
bat-tle-dore	can-dle-ſtick	cin-na-mon
bat-tle-ment	ca-ni-ſter	cir-cu-late
beaſt-li-neſs	ca-non-iſt	cir-cum-flex
beau-ti-fy	ca-pi-tal	cir-cum-ſtance
beg-ga-ry	cap-ti-ous	ci-ti-zen
be-ne-fice	cap-ti-vate	cla-mo-rous
be-ne-fit	car-di-nal	cla-ri-fy
big-got-try	car-pen-ter	claf-fi-cal

cle-men-cy	co-ve-nant	de-sti-tute
co-di-cil	coun-fel-lor	de-tri-ment
cog-ni-zance	coun-te-nance	de-vi-ate
col-lo-quy	coun-ter-feit	di-a-dem
co-lo-ny	coun-ter-poise	di-a-lect
co-me-dy	cour-te-ous	di-a-logue
com-fort-lefs	cour-te-fy	di-a-mond
co-mi-cal	craf-ti-ness	di-a-ry
com-pa-ny	cre-di-ble	dis-fi-cult
com-pe-tent	cre-di-tor	dis-fi-dent
com-pli-ment	cri-mi-nal	dig-ni-ty
con-cu-bine	cri-ti-cal	di-li-gence
con-fer-ence	cro-co-dile	di-li-gent
con-fi-dence	cru-ci-fy	di-o-cese
con-gru-ous	eru-di-ty	dis-ci-pline
con-ju-gal	cru-el ty	dis-fi-pate
con-quer-or	eu-bi-cal	dis-so-lute
con-sci-ence	cu-cum-ber	dis-so-nant
con-sci-ous	cul-pa-ble	do-cu-ment
con-se-crate	cul-ti-vate	do-na-tive
con-se-quence	en-ri-ous	dow-a-ger
con-so-nant	cu-sto-dy	dra-pe-ry
con-sta-ble	Dam-ni-fy	drow-si-ness
con-stan-cy	dan-ger-ous	du-bi-ous
con-sti-tute	de-cen-cy	dul-ci-mer
con-ti-nence	de-di-cate	dun-ge-on
con-tra-ry	de-i-fy	du-pli-cate
co-pi-ous	de-i-ty	du-ra-ble
co-pu-late	de-li-cate	Ea-ger ly
cor-di-al	de-pre-cate	ear-nest-ness
cor-mo-rant	de-pu-ty	e-bo-ny
co-ro-ner	de-ro-gate	ec-sta-cy
cor-po-ral	de-so-late	e-di-fice
cor-pu-lent	de-spe-rate	e-di-fy
cost-li-ness	de-sti-ny	e-du-cate
cot-ta-ges		e-le-gant

e-le-gant	fal-la-cy	ge-nu-ine
e-le-ment	fal-fi-ty	glo-bu-lar
e-le-phant	fa-mi-list	gloo-mi-ness
e-le-vate	fa-mi-ly	glo-ri-ous
e-lo-quence	fan-ci-ful	glut-ton-ous
em-baf-fy	fa-tal-ly	gor-ge-ous
em-bry-o	fa-vour-ite	go-vern-ment
e-me-rod	fear-lefs-ly	gra-ci-ous
e-mi-nent	fer-ven-cy	gra-du-ate
em-pe-ror	fe-fti-val	graf-hop-per
em-pha-fis	fic-ti-on	gra-ti-tude
emp-ti-ness	fil-thi-ness	gun-pow-der
e-mu-late	fop-pe-ry	Hand ker-chief
e-ne-my	for-ge-ry	hand-some-ly
e-ner-gy	for-ti-fy	hap-pi-ly
en-ter-prife	for-ward-ness	hap-pi-ness
en-ti-ty	frank-in-cenfe	har-bin-ger
en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent	har-mo-ny
e-pi-taph	fruc-ti-fy	harp-fi-cord
e-pi-ther	fu-gi-tive	he-re-fy
e-qual-ly	func-ti-on	he-re-tic
e-qui-page	fun-da-ment	he-ri-tage
e-qui-ty	fu-ne-ral	hi-de-ous
e-fti-mate	fur-ni-ture	hin-der-moft
e-vi-dence	fur-ther-ance	hi-fto-ry
ex-cel-lent	Gain-ful-ly	hi-ther-to
ex-cre-ment	Ga-i-ty	ho-li-ness
ex-e-cute	gal-lant-ly	ho-mi-cide
ex-pi-ate	gal-le-ry	ho-mi-ly
ex-pli-cate	gar-den-er	hor-ri-ble
ex-qui-fite	gar-ri-son	huf-ban-dry
Fa-bu-lous	ge-ne-ral	hy-po-crite
fac-ti-on	ge-ne-rate	I-di-om
fa-cul-ty	ge-ne-rous	i-di-ot
faith-ful-ly	gen-tle-man	

i-dle-ness	La-bour-er	mar-vel-ous
ig-no-rant	la-by-rinth	mas-cu-line
i-mi-tate	la-i-ty	mas-sa-cre
im-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma-ste-ry
im-po-tent	la-ti-tude	me-di-ate
im-pre-cate	la-ven-der	me-di-cine
im-pu-dent	lea-che-ry	me-di-tate
in-ci-dent	le-ga-cy	me-lo-dy
in-fa-my	le-gi-ble	mel-low-ness
in-fi-nite	le-gi-on	me-mo-ry
in-fi-del	le-ni-ty	men-di-cant
in-flu-ence	le-pro-sy	men-ti-on
in-ju-ry	le-vi-ry	mer-chan-dise
in-ner-most	li-be-ral	mer-ci-ful
in-no-cent	li-ber-tine	mes-sen-ger
in-so-lent	li-ber-ty	me-ta-phor
in-sti-gate	li-o-ness	mi-li-tant
in-stant-ly	lo-ga-rithm	mil-li-on
in-sti-tute	lon-gi-tude	mi-ne-ral
in-stru-ment	lu-na-tic	mi-ni-ster
in-tel-lect	lu-sci-ous	mi-ra-cle
in-ter-course	Ma-gi-strate	mi-se-ry
in-ter-est	mag-ni-fy	mi-ti-gate
in-ter-val	ma-je-sty	mo-de-rate
in-ter-view	main-te-nance	mo-de-fty
in-ti-mate	ma-ni-fest	mol-li-fy
in-tri-cate	ma-ni-fold	mo-nar-chy
in-vo-cate	man-si-on	mo-nu-ment
i-vo-ry	ma-nu-al	mor-ti-fy
Ja-ve-lin	ma-nu-script	mo-ti-on
jeer-ing-ly	ma-ri-ner	moun-te-bank
jeo-par-dy	mar-ma-lade	mourn-ful-ly
jo-cu-lar	mar-ri-age	mul-ti-ply
ju-sti-fy	mar-ti-al	mul-ti-tude
Ka-len-dar	mar-tyr-dom	mu-si-cal
		mu-ti-ny

mu-ti-ny	o-ra-tor	pin-na-cle
mu-tu-al	or-na-ment	plen-ti-ful
ny-ri-ad	or-tho-dox	po-e-try
ny-ste-ry	o-ther-ways	po-li-cy
Nar-ra-tive	o-ver-sight	po-li-tic
na-ti-on	out-ward-ly	pon-der-ous
na-tu-ral	Pa-ci-fy	po-pe-ry
naugh-ti-ness	pa-la-tine	po-pu-lar
na-vi-gate	pal-li-ate	po-pu-lous
ne-ther-most	pa-ra-dise	por-ti-on
no-mi-nate	pa-ra-dox	po-si-tive
no-ta-ry	pa-ra-graph	pos-si-ble
no-ti-fy	pa-ra-lel	po-ten-tate
no-vel-ty	pa-ra-phrase	po-ver-ty
non-rish-ment	pa-ra-site	prac-ti-cal
nu-me-rous	pa-ri-ty	pre-ci-ous
nun-ne-ry	par-ri-cide	pre-ci-pice
nup-ti-al	par-ti-al	pre-ju-dice
nu-tri-ment	par-ti-cle	pre-la-cy
O-be-lisk	pas-si-on	pre-fi-dent
ob-se-quey	pa-ti-ence	pre-va-lent
ob-so-lete	pe-da-gogue	pre-vi-ous
ob-sta-cle	pe-di-gree	pri-mi-tive
ob-sti-nate	pe-nal-ty	prin-ci-pal
ob-vi-ous	pe-ne-trate	prin-ci-ple
o-ce-an	pe-nu-ry	pri-son-er
o-cu-list	per-ju-ry	pri-vi-lege
o-di-ous	per-pe-trate	pri-vi-ly
of-fi-cer	per-qui-site	pro-ba-ble
o-mi-nous	per-se-cute	pro-bi-ty
o-ni-ons	per-ti-nent	pro-di-gal
o-pe-rate	pe-sti-lence	pro-di-gy
op-po-site	pe-tu-lant	pro-fl-i-gate
o-pu-lent	pi-e-ty	pro-ge-ny
o-ra-cle	pi-ge-on	pro-pa-gate
		pro-per-ty

pro-per-ty	re-pro-bate	se-ve-ral
pro-phe-cy	re-qui-site	sig-ni-fy
pro-se-cute	re-fi-due	si-mi-le
pro-se-lyte	re-tro-grade	sin-gu-lar
pro-sper-ous	re-ve-rend	si-tu-ate
pro-sti-tute	rig-h-te-ous	slip-pe-ry
pro-test-ant	ri-vu-let	so-phi-stry
pro-ven-der	ru-di-ments	for-ce-ry
psal-te-ry	ru-mi-nate	fol-di-er
punc-tu-al	Sa-cra-ment	sooth-say-er
pu-nish-ment	sa-cri-fice	spa-ni-el
purify	sac-rilege	special
purity	sa-lary	speci-fy
putrify	sa-li-vate	speci-men
pyramid	san-cti-fy	spectacle
Qualify	sa-tiate	spu-rious
quality	sa-tisfy	sta-tion
quantity	sa-viour	steadiness
quarterly	sa-vory	stig-matize
querulous	scor-pion	sto-mach-er
question	scrip-tural	stratagem
quietness	scrup-ulous	straw-ber-ry
quotient	scrutiny	stre-nu-ous
Radiant	scul-lion	stu-dious
radical	se-crecy	stu-pi-fy
rarity	sec-tion	sub-se-quent
ravenous	se-cu-lar	sub-si-dy
recompense	se-nior	sub-ti-lty
rectify	sen-si-ble	sud-den-ly
regicide	sen-si-tive	sum-mary
regiment	sen-sual	sup-pliant
region	se-pa-rate	sup-ple-cant
register	se-pulchre	sus-ten-ance
regular	se-ri-ous	sy-ca-more
remedy	ser-vi-tude	sy-chophant

syllogism

syll
 sym
 sym
 syn
 Tec
 tem
 ten
 ten
 terr
 tert
 test
 testi
 thec
 titul
 tole
 trac
 trag
 treat
 treat
 tres
 trini
 trivi
 turb
 turp
 turp
 tym
 typi
 tyra

A
 ab-h
 a-bo
 a-bo

SPELLING BOOK. 81

syllogism	Vacancy	vision
sympathy	vagabond	vitriol
sympathize	valiant	Ultimate
synagogue	vanity	unicorn
Tedious	variance	union
temperance	various	unity
tenderness	vehement	universe
tendency	vendible	usual
terrible	venemous	usurer
tertian	venery	usury
testament	venial	utterance
testify	venison	Wanderer
theory	verdegrease	wayfaring
titular	verify	weariness
tolerate	verity	wickedness
tractable	veteran	widower
tragical	victory	widowhood
treacherous	victuals	wilderness
treasurer	vigilant	womanly
trespasser	vilify	wonderful
trinity	villany	workmanship
trivial	vindicate	worshipful
turbulent	vinegar	wretchedness
turpentine	violence	Yellowness
turpitude	violent	yesterday
tympany	virginals	youthfulness
typical	virtuous	Zealously
tyrannize	visible	

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Ban-don	a-bridg-ment	ac-cord-ing
a-base-ment	a-bun-dance	ac-know-ledge
ab-hor-rent	ac-cept-ance	ac-quaint-ance
a-bo-lish	ac-com-plice	ad-he-rence
a-hor-tive	ac-com-plish	ad-vance-ment
		ad-van-tage

ad-van-tage	be-gui-ler	cor-rupt-ness
ad-mo-nish	be-got-ten	De-cant-er
ad-ven-ture	be-hold-en	de-co-rum
a-fore-hand	be-lo-ved	de-cre-pid
a-gree-ment	be-night-ed	de-fec-tive
al-low-ance	be-sie-ger	de-fen-sive
al-migh-ty	be-spat-ter	de-fi-ance
al-rea-dy	be-spec-kle	de-lin-quent
a-maze-ment	be-sprin-kle	de-li-ver
a-muse-ment	be-to-ken	de-mand-ant
an-noy-ance	bom-bast-ic	de-mean-our
a-part-ment	bra-va-do	de-mo-lish
a-po-state	Ca-the-dral	de-mon-strate
ap-pa-rel	clan-de-stine	de-part-ure
ap-point-ment	co-e-qual	de-struc-tive
ap-pren-tice	co-ha-bit	de-ter-mine
arch-dea-con	co-heir-ess	dic-ta-tor
as-sail-ant	co-he-rent	di-mi-nish
as-sem-ble	com-mand-er	dis-a-ster
as-sign-ment	com-mit-ment	dis-ci-ple
as-su-rance	com-mit-tee	dis-co-ver
a-sto-nish	com-port-ment	dis-fi-gure
a-sun-der	con-ceal-er	dis-ho-nest
a-tone-ment	con-fi-scate	dis-ho-nour
at-tain-ment	con-jec-ture	dis-joint-ed
at-tend-ance	con-junc-ture	dis-loy-al
at-ten-tive	con-si-der	dis-plea-sure
at-tor-ney	con-sump-tive	dis-qui-et
a-verse-ness	con-tem-plate	dis-sem-ble
au-then-tic	con-tent-ment	dis-tinct-ly
a-void-ance	con-ti-nue	dis-trib-ute
a-wa-ken	con-trib-ute	di-vi-ner
Bal-sa-mic	con-tri-vance	di-vorce-ment
bap-tism-al	cor-ro-sive	di-ur-nal
be-gin-ner		

do-me-stic

domestic	forbearance	intestine
Eccentric	forbidden	intrinsic
ecliptic	forgetful	invalid
elective	forsaken	inveigle
elector	Gigantic	Lethargic
eleven	granado	Magnetic
elopement	Henceforward	majestic
embargo	heroic	maintainer
embroider	Idea	malignant
emergent	illicit	maternal
employment	illusive	maturely
enamel	illustrate	mechanic
encourage	immortal	miscarry
encounter	imperfect	mischievous
endeavour	implicit	misdoing
enlargement	important	misfortune
enervate	incarnate	misgovern
enormous	incentive	mismanage
ensample	inchantment	mistaken
environ	inclosure	mistrustful
epistle	inclusive	moreover
espousals	inculcate	mosaic
establish	incumbent	molester
eternal	indecent	Nocturnal
exactly	indictment	november
exactor	indulgence	Obeisance
examine	infernal	observance
exhibit	informer	observant
explicit	inhabit	occurrence
external	inherent	obtruder
extinguish	inherit	obtusely
extirpate	insipid	october
extrinsic	internal	offender
Fanatic	interpret	offensive
fantastic	intestate	olympic
		opposer

opposer	remember	unbroken
outlandish	remonstrance	uncalled
Parental	replenish	uncertain
pathetic	resemble	uncomely
perfective	retinue	uncover
performer	Sedateness	unequal
perfumer	seducer	unfaithful
permissive	september	unfeigned
persuader	sequester	unfrugal
persuasive	spectator	unfruitful
perversely	submissive	ungodly
platonic	surveyor	unholy
portentous	Tarpaulin	unjustly
portmanteau	testator	unlearned
precentor	tobacco	unmindful
preceptor	together	unskilful
precisely	transparent	unruly
presumptive	tribunal	unstable
Refusal	triumphal	unthankful
regardless	triumphant	untimely
rehearsal	Vicegerent	usurper
relinquish	vindictive	unworthy
remainder	Unarmed	

Accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	can-non-eer	com-mo-dore
af-ter-noon	cap-a-pee	com-pre-hend
a-la-mode	ca-ra-yan	com-pro-mise
am-bu-scade	ca-val-cade	con-de-scend
ap-per-tain	ca-va-lier	con-tra-dict
ap-pre-hend	cir-cum-cise	con-tro-vert
Bri-ga-dier	cir-cum-spect	cor-re-pond
buc-ca-neer	cir-cum-scribe	coun-ter-mand
Ca-non-ade	cir-cum-vent	coun-ter-vail

De-vo-tee

De-bau-chee	Ma-ga-zine	re-com-pose
de-bo-nair	mas-que-rade	re-con-cile
de-vo-tee	mis-ap-ply	re-con-duct
dis-a-gree	mis-be-come	re-fu-gee
dis-al-low	mis-be-have	re-im-burse
dis-an-nul	mis-be-lief	re-in-force
dis-ap-pear	mis-con-ceive	re-in-state
dis-ap-point	mu-le-tier	re-ob-tain
dis-ap-prove	O-ver-bear	re-pre-hend
dis-be-lieve	o-ver-bid	re-pre-sent
do-mi-neer	o-ver-bold	re-sa-lute
En-ter-tain	o-ver-born	ri-di-cule
e-ver-more	o-ver-cast	Se-re-nade
ex-er-cise	o-ver-charge	su-per-add
Gazeteer	overcome	superfine
grenadier	overdrive	super-scribe
Halberdier	overflow	super-sede
heretofore	overgone	super-vene
hereupon	overgrown	super-vise
Immature	overhear	Thereupon
importune	overlaid	trans-marine
incomplete	overlook	Violin
incorrect	overmuch	un-belief
indirect	overpast	un-dergo
intercede	overseen	un-dermine
intercept	overthrown	un-derneath
interfere	Palisade	un-derstand
interlard	pamphleteer	un-der-take
interleave	pantaloons	un-expert
interline	partisan	un-genteel
interpose	patentee	vol-unteer
intersperse	persevere	Whereunto
interrupt	pioneer	whereupon
intervene	Recollect	Yesternight
introduce	recommend	

S E C T. VIII.

*Proper Names not exceeding three Syllables.**Accented on the first Syllable.*

A-Bi-gail A-bi-shag A-bra-ham A-fri-ca Al-be-
 marle Al-ca-la Al-chy-mist Ald-bo-rough
 Al-der-ney A-li-cant Al-lo-way Al-tem-burg A-
 ma-zon An-ca-ster An-der-lecht An-ger-mund An-
 tho-ny An-ti-christ An-ti-och Ap-ple-by A-qui-
 tain Arch-an-gel Ar-gen-ton Ar-ra-gon A-run-del
 Au-stri-a; Ba-by-lon Ba-cha-nal Ba-de-nock Bag-
 na-ger Ba-la-gay Bal-ti-more Bar-ba-ry Bar-ce-los
 Bark-ham-stead Bat-ten-burg Bdel-li-um Beick-
 lin ger Ber-ge-rack Beth-le-hem Bir-ming-ham
 Blan-kér-burg Bo-ling-broke Bo-ni-face Bo-rough
 bridge Bran-den-burg Bri-tan-ny Buck-ing-ham
 Bur-gun-dy Bur-ling-ton; Ca-ja-phas Cal-ce-don
 Ca-lem-burg Cam-bi-a Ca-na-an Ca-na-da Ca-
 per-quin Ca-pri-corn Ca-ra-vans Car-bun-cle Car-
 rib-bee Car-te-ret Cal-pi-an Ca-ta-raets Ca-ther-
 lough Cau-ca-sus Chan-ce-ry Cha-ren-ton Char-
 le-mont Char-le-roy Char-te-reuse Chatte-le-raut
 Chel-ten-ham Che-ster-field Chi-che-ster Chri-
 sto-phers Col-che-ster Co-ven-try Cro-mar-ty
 Cum-ber-land Cun-ning-ham Cy-cla-des Cy-pri-
 an; Da-ma-ris Dan-ca-la Da-ni-el Dar-ling-town
 Da-ven-try De-ca-logue Dec-ken-dorf Del-hen-
 ham Den-der-mond Der-by-shire De-ven-ter De-
 von-shire Dor-che-ster Du-ming-ton Duf-fel-
 dorph; Ea-sing-wold E-berf-derph Ec-clef-hal
 E-din-burgh E-kren-ford E-lish-mere E-phe-sus
 E-phra-im E-pi-logue Ep-pin-gen Er-ke-lens
 E-ver-shot Ex-e-ter Ex-o-dus; Fal-ken-burg
 Fau-gue mont

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Fau-gue-mont Fe-ver-sham Frea-den-burg
 Fre-de-ric Flam bo-rough Flo-ren-tine Flo-ri-
 da For-ding-bridge Fram-ling-ham Frid-ling-
 gen Frie-sen-gen Fru-ften-burg; Gab-ba-tha
 Ga-bri-el Gains-bo-rough Ga-li-lee Gal-lo-way
 Gas-co-ny Gel-der-lad Gen-gen-back Ge-no-a
 Ger-ma-ny Glou-ce-ster Got-ten-burg Got-tin-
 gen; Had-ding-ton Hei-del-burg He-le-spont
 Hel-sin-gor He-me-sphere Hep-tar-chy Her-cu-les
 Her-man-stat Hol-der-ness Hot-ten-tots Ho-ving-
 ham Hu-go-nots Hun-ga-ry Hun-ning-ham Hun-
 ting-ton Hu-ther-field; Ish-ma-el Ish-bo-sheth
 Is-pa-han Is-ra-el Is-sa-char I-ta-ly Jo-shu-a Ju-
 bi-lee Ju-da-ism Ju-den-burg Ju-li-an; Ka-len-
 burg Kar-ga-pol Ka-tha-rine Kauf-bear-en Kel-
 ling-ton Ken-sing-ton Ko-ningf-berg Ko-ningf-
 gratz Kut-ten-burg; La-den-burg Lan-ca-ster La-
 va-mand Laun-ce-ston Law-in-ger La-za-rus Le-
 ba-non Lei-ce-ster Lei-nin-gen Lew-if-burg Lic-
 ten-fields Lim-be-rick Lim-ming-ton Li-ver-pool
 Lu-ci-fer Lu-nen-burg Lux-em-burg Ly-fi-as;
 Macclesfield Machpelah Madrigal Magdalen
 Magdeburg Mahomet Makeran Malachi Malaga
 Manchester Manila Mantua Margaret Marlborough
 Maryland Matapan Mazara Mecklenburg Middle-
 burg Middlesex Mohilow Monogham Montrevil
 Moscovy Munsterberg; Naphtali Napoli Negro-
 land Negropont Netherlands Nicholas Nineveh
 Normandy Nottingham; Oberstein Ockingham
 Oettingen Oldendorph Oleron Ommenburg Orcades
 Othniel; Paderborn Palamos Palatine Palestine
 Papenheim Paragua Partenkirk Partington Patri-
 arch Penasflor Pergamus Perpignan Petersburg Pe-
 therton Pharisees Pharsalus Philipsburg Philistines
 Picardy Pickering Polyworth Pontypool Phrygia

Portugal Presbyter Principat Providence Purrysb-
 burg; Quakenbragge Queensferry Queidlinburg;
 Ramada Ramelies Ramikins Raperfweil Rafenburg
 Ratifbon Ratzeburg Ravensburg Retlingen Ro-
 chester Rottenburg Roxborough Rupelmonde Ru-
 therglen; Sacrifice Sadducees Salamis Sanhedrim
 Saracens Saxony Scarborough Shawenburg Secin-
 gen Shrewsbury Shwatzenburg Surinham Switzer-
 land Syrians; Tabitha Tabristan Tadcaster Tan-
 germunde Temiswier Tenedos Teneriff Tenterden
 Tlafcala Tonningen Torrington Trappezund
 Tripoli Tubingen Tuscany Tychicus; Vaikingen
 Valkenburg Vandrevange Vasserburg Vatican Ve-
 ragua; Ulverfton Vokilmark Uppingham Utica;
 Walcheren Walkenreid Wallingford Wallacetown
 Warrington Walsingham Waterford Wayria
 Weifenfield Werdenburg Westminster Wittenftein
 Worcester Weyrendale; Xenophon Xinyan;
 Zeiginhayn Zodiac Zwingenburg.

Accented on the second Syllable.

A-Bad-don A-cro-ftic A-grip-pa A-lep-po
 Al-man-za Al-me-da Al-te-na Am-boy-na
 An-co-na An-gie-ra An-ftu-ther An-te-gua A-
 ftor-ga Au-gu-ftus; Ba-cha-in Ba-la-gno Bal-la-ftro
 Bal-fa-ra Ban-do-ra Bar-ba-does Bar-let-ta Bel-
 ca-ftro Ber-mu-da Ber-ni-ce Be-tan cos Bo-lo-gna
 Bra-gan-za Bu-trin-to; Ca-ben-da Ca-jaz-zo Ca-
 na-ries Car-di-gan Car-nar-von Ca-ftel-la Chal-de-a
 Cha-rib-des Clak-man-non Cre-mo-na Cul-lo-den
 Cy-re-ne; Damafcus Darius Domingo Drumlanerk
 Dumbarton Dunoter; Ecliptic Egypten Enchuy-
 fen Equator Eftella Eftremos Euphrates; Fanano
 Ferando Ferrara Formofa Fronterra Fuligno;
 Geneva

Geneva Gibraltar Gomorrah Guamanga Guastalla;
Habbakkuk Havannah Helenah Horizon; Jablun-
ka Jamaica Japara Jehovah Joanna Josias; Kil-
daumie Kilgarren Kilkenny Killochen Kilkerran
Kincardine Kirkcaldy Kirkcudbright; Labrador
Lariffa Lochaber Loretto Lucerna Luzzara;
Macassar Madeira Magellan Majorca Manasseh
Mazara Medina Modena Montroyal Muxara;
Najara Narenza Narfinga Newcastle Newmarket
Nicastro Northampton Nuttuno; Oakhampton
Olinda Olympus Orgina; Palermo Palmyra Par-
nassus Patowmack Philippi Poterra; Ranallo Rappa-
nock Ravenna Roscommon Rosetto; Sabeans Salina
Saluzzo Souviny Strathnaver Sylvanus; Tobago
Taverna Toledo Tortuga Tudela; Vercelli Vien-
na Viterbo Volturmo Uriah; Xantippe Xativa;
Zamora Zwibrugen.

Accented on the last Syllable.

A Berdeen Ambleteuse Amsterdam; Buccaniers;
Camisar Capuchin Cavalier Ciudad; Fon-
tainebleau; Guadaloupe; Helvoetsluys; Inulstad;
Macintosh Malabar Montferat; Scanderoon; Tri-
nidad; Zugdersee.

S E C T. IX.

*A Table of Words of three Syllables undivided, chiefly
collected from the preceeding Tables.*

A Lmighty wonderful tertian apostate venial
motion Tobago prelacy nominal purify o-
verlook acquiesce pedigree Galilee Judea ungenteel
perjury circumcise overlook unruly remonstrance

unfeigned recollect misapply opulent Amsterdam
 Edinburgh Cambletown persecute ravenous pro-
 fligate ornament unexpert reconcile navigate al-
 lowance atonement seducer afternoon misconceive
 Canaries disapprove masquerade undertake amuse-
 ment apparel according syllogism attorney retinue
 sustenance sympathize zealously violate attainment
 magazine condescend surveyor sensitive sycophant
 valiant Salisburg Nottingham Birmingham need-
 lessly annoyance stupify rectitude neighbourhood
 advancement constantly petulant horizon other-
 ways odious understand stratagem adventure dis-
 appoint regulate properly remedy Africa Apollo
 usurer assemble acquaintance bombastic performer
 Jupiter rehearse presumptive pioneers superscribe
 overload uncomely Gottenburg Genesis Minorca
 overthrown unworthy spectacle sedateness narrow-
 ly escaped banishment intersperse tobacco bespatter
 maturely catechise Sabeans Habbakkuk outlandish
 gentlemen foreigners Amethyst Olympus Capuchin
 Campeachy magnetic comprehend circumvent
 ambuscade reasonable regicide cathedral distribute
 Rochester Hamilton Coventry Bernice emergent
 typical assignment trivial treachery jeopardy me-
 chanic intrinsic precentor immortal encourage
 enlargement spacious solitude orator intervene
 Urbino Montalto Newcastle debonair contradict
 vindictive concerning pursuer reinstate reprehend
 mismanage represent beloved departure compro-
 mise majestic diurnal coheirefs subsidy servitude
 singular Lebanon Aleppo Chaldea acrostic De-
 cember illustrate mendicant tragical comical pic-
 turesque strenuous Sanhedrim Euphrates Baltimore
 Chesterfield Gloucester treasury politics usual a-
 greement demonstrate perversely precious inter-
 leave

leave devotee interpret encounter disfigure enter-
tain Mexico Dendermond Fontainebleau Kens-
ington Westminster tribunal relinquish unarmed
defiance corrosive awaken henceforward embroi-
der overseen besiegers scullion slippery volunteer:

S E C T. X.

*Exercises in reading Words not exceeding three Syl-
lables.*

LESSON I.

The Fox and the Wolf.

A Fox having tumbled by Chance into a Well,
had been casting about a long while, to no
Purpose, how he should get out again; when at
last a Wolf came to the Place, and wanting to
drink, asked *Reynard*, whether the water was
good: Good! says he, ay so sweet, that I am
afraid I have sur-feit-ed myself, I have drunk so
much of it.

THE Wolf, upon this, without any more ado,
leapt in; and the Fox, taking the Ad-van-tage of
his Back, by the As-sist-ance of it, as nimbly
leapt out; leaving the poor Wolf at the Bottom
of the Well, to shift for himself.

LESSON II.

The Fox and the Stork.

THE Fox in-vi-ted the Stork to Dinner;
and being dis-po-sed to divert himself at
the Expence of his Guest, pro-vi-ded nothing,
to

to enter-tain him, but a Soup, in a shallow Dish. This himself could lap up with a great deal of Ease; but the Stork, who could but just dip in the Point of his Bill, was not a bit the better all the while: How-e-ver, in a few Days after he returned the Com-pli-ment, and in-vi-ted the Fox; but suf-fer-ed nothing to be brought to Table, but some minced Meat in a Glass Jar; the Neck of which was so deep, and so narrow, that tho' the Stork, with his long Bill, made a Shift to fill his Belly, all that the Fox, who was very hungry, could do, was to lick the Brims, as the Stork flab-ber-ed them with his eating.

Reynard was hear-ri-ly vexed at first; but when he came to take his Leave, owned frankly, that he had been used as he de-ser-ved, and that he had no Reason to take any Treatment ill, of which himself had set the Ex-am-ple.

LESSON III.

The Boar and the Afs.

A Little Scoundrel of an Afs, hap-pen-ing to meet with a Boar, had a mind to be arch upon him; and so, Brother, says he, your humble Servant. The Boar, somewhat nettled at his Liberty, told him, he was sur-pri-sed to hear him utter so im-pu-dent an Untruth, Why, replies the Afs, should you be of-fend-ed at my claim-ing Kindred with you, when I have a certain Feature about me, that bears a great Re-sem-blance to your Snout?

THE Boar bristled up at this, and was just going to shew his noble Re-sent-ment, by giving him

him a Rip in the Flank ; but wisely stifling his Passion, he con-tent-ed himself with only saying, Go, you sorry Beast, I could be amply and ea-si-ly re-ven-ged of you, but I don't care to foul my Tusks with the Blood of so base a Creature.

LESSON IV.

The Frogs' and the fighting Bulls.

A Frog, one Day, peeping out of the Lake, and looking about him, saw two Bulls fighting at some Distance off in the Meadow ; and calling to one of his Ac-quaint-ance, Look, says he, what dreadful Work there is yonder ! Dear Sirs, what will become of us ?

WHY prithee, says t'other, don't frighten yourself so about nothing ; how can their Quarrels affect us ? They are of a dif-fer-ent Kind and Way of living, and are at present only con-tend-ing which shall be Master of the Herd.

THAT's true, replies the first, their Qua-li-ty and Sta-ti-on of Life is, to all Ap-pear-ance, dif-fer-ent enough from ours : But, as one of them will cer-tain-ly get the better, he that is worsted, being beat out of the Meadow, will take Refuge here in the Marshes, and may pos-si-bly tread the Guts of some of us. So you see we are more nearly con-cern-ed in this Dispute of theirs, than at first you were aware of.

LESSON V.

The Lion and the Mouse.

A Lion, faint with Heat, and weary with hunt-ing, was laid down to take his Repose under the spreading Boughs of a thick shady Oak. It hap-pen-ed

hap-pen-ed that, while he slept, a Com-pa-ny of scrambling Mice ran over his Back, and waked him. Upon which, starting up, he clapt his Paw upon one of them, and was just going to put it to Death, when the little Sup-pli-ant im-plo-red his Mercy in a very moving Manner; begging him not to stain his noble Chá-rac-ter with the Blood of so small a Beast.

THE Lion con-si-der'd the Matter, and thought proper to do as he was de-si-red; so he re-lea-sed his little trembling Pri-son-er. Not long after, tra-ver-sing the Forest in pursuit of his Prey, he chanced to run into the Toils of the Hunters; from whence not able to dis-en-gage himself, he set up a most hi-de-ous and loud Roar.

THE Mouse hearing the Voice, and knowing it to be the Lion's ran to the Place, and bid him fear nothing, for that he was his Friend. Then straight he fell to Work, and, with his little sharp Teeth, gnawing a-sun-der the Knots and Fastnings of the Toils, set the royal Brute at Li-ber-ty.

LESSON VI.

Mercury and the honest Woodman.

A Man was felling a Tree on a Bank of a River, and by Chance let his Hatchet slip out of his Hand, which dropt into the Water and sunk to the Bottom. Being therefore in great Distress for the Loss of his Tool, he sat down and be-moaned himself most bitterly. Upon this *Mer-cu-ry* appeared to him, and being informed of the Cause of his Complaint, dived to the Bottom of the River, and coming up again, shewed the Man

Man a golden Hatchet, demanding if that were his: He deny'd that it was.

UPON which *Mercury* dived a second Time, and brought up a silver one. The Man refused it, alledging likewise, that this was not his. He dived a third Time, and fetched up the same Hatchet the Man had lost; upon Sight of which, the poor Wretch was overjoy'd, and took it with Thankfulness.

Mercury was so pleased with the Fellow's Honesty, that he gave him the other two into the Bargain, as a Reward for his just dealing. The Man goes to some other Men that were near that Place, and giving them an Account of what had happened, one of them went presently to the River's Side, and let his Hatchet fall on Purpose into the Stream, Then sitting down upon the Bank, he fell a'weeping and lamenting, as if he had been really afflicted. *Mercury* appeared as before, and diving brought him up a golden Hatchet, asking if that was the Hatchet he lost. Transported at the Sight of the precious Metal, he answered, yes; and went to snatch it greedily. But *Mercury*, detesting his Impudence, not only refused to give him that, but would not so much as let him have his own Hatchet again.

LESSON VII.

A FOX and GRAPES.

A Liquorish Fox stood gaping under a Vine, and licking his Lips at a beautiful Cluster of Grapes he had spy'd out there; he fetched a hundred Leaps at it, till at last, when he found there

there was no Good to be done, Hang 'em, say
he, they are as four as Crabs: And so away he
went.

S E C T. XI.

Words of four SYLLABLES.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A B-di-ca-ting	con-fi-dent-ly	ex-em-pla-ry
ab-so-lute-ly	con-se-quent-ly	ex-qui-site-ly
a-ca-de-my	con-ti-nen-cy	Fac-ti-ous-ly
ac-cept-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	fe-bru-a-ry
ac-ces-sa-ry	cor-pu-len-cy	fi-gu-ra-tive
ac-cu-ra-cy	cor-ri-gi-ble	for-mi-da-ble
ad-mi-ra-bly	co-ve-tous-ly	for-tu-nate-ly
ad-mi-ral-ty	co-ve-tous-ness	frau-du-lent-ly
ad-ver-sa-ry	cour-te-ous-ly	Ge-ne-ral-ly
a-li-en-ate	cu-ri-ous-ly	glo-ri-ous-ly
al-le-go-ry	Dan-ger-ous-ly	gra-ci-ous-ly
al-ter-a-ble	de-li-ca-cy	gra-du-al-ly
a-mi-a-ble	de-spi-ca-bly	Ho-nour-a-ble
a-mi-ca-ble	dif-fer-ent-ly	ho-nour-a-bly
an-ti-qua-ry	dis-fi-cul-ty	ho-spi-ta-ble
ar-bi-tra-ry	dis-fi-dent-ly	Ig-no-mi-ny
ar-ro-gan-cy	di-li-gent-ly	im-po-ten-cy
Bar-ba-rous-ly	dro-me-da-ry	im-pu-dent-ly
boun-ti-ful-ly	du-ti-ful-ly	in-fi-nite-ly
Ca-ter-pil-lar	Ef-fi-ca-cy	in-no-cent-ly
cau-ti-ous-ly	e-le-gan-cy	in-so-lent-ly
ce-re-mo-ny	e-le-gant-ly	in-ti-ma-cy
com-mis-sa-ry	e-lo-quent-ly	in-ven-to-ry
com-mon-al-ty	e-vi-dent-ly	La-pi-da-ry
com-pe-ten-cy	ex-cel-len-cy	li-be-ral-ly
com-pli-ca-ted	ex-cel-lent-ly	lu-sci-ous-ly
		Ma-gi-s-tra-cy

Ma-gi-s-tra-cy	pa-tri-mo-ny	sum-ma-ri-ly
mar-vel-ous-ly	pen-si-on-er	Ta-ber-na-cle
ma-tri-mo-ny	per-ti-nent-ly	tem-pe-rate-ly
me-lan-cho-ly	plen-te-ous-ly	tem-po-ral-ly
memorable	powerfully	testimony
mercenary	promissary	tolerable
military	purgatory	transitory
miserable	Rational	tributary
moderately	reasonable	turbulency
monastery	resolutely	Valiantly
motionless	righteousness	valuable
National	rustically	variable
naturally	Salutary	vegetable
navigable	sanctuary	vehemently
necessary	secretary	venerable
necromancer	separatist	vigilantly
necromancy	severally	virtuously
nominally	sociable	voluntary
Obstinately	solitary	Whimsically
oratory	spaciously	
Partially	spuriously	

Accented on the second Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-nate	a-dul-te-rate	an-ni-hi-late
ac-ce-le-rate	af-fec-ti-on	an-ti-qui-ty
ac-ces-si-ble	al-le-gi-ance	a-po-ca-lyps
ac-com-mo-date	al-lu-si-on	a-po-lo-gy
a-ci-di-ty	am-bi-gu-ous	a-po-sta-ly
ac-ti-vi-ty	am-bi-ti-on	a-po-sta-tize
ad-di-ti-on	am-phi-bi-ous	ap-pel-la-tive
ad-mi-ni-ster	a-na-lo-gy	ap-pro-pri-ate
ad-mis-si-on	a-na-ly-sis	ap-pur-te-nance
ad-op-ti-on	a-na-to-my	ar-ti-cu-late
ad-ver-ten-cy	an-ge-li-cal	ar-ti-fi-cer
	I	ar-ti-le-ry

ar-til-le-ry	com-mis-sion	in-fir-mi-ty
af-cen-si-on	com-mu-ni-cate	in-struc-ti-on
a-spa-ra-gus	con-di-ti-on	in-te-gri-ty
a-sper-si-on	con-ta-gi-on	in-vi-o-late
af-faf-fi-nate	De-bi-li-ty	La-sci-vi-ous
af-fi-du-ous	de-ge-ne-rate	le-gi-ti-mate
af-so-ci-ate	de-mo-ni-ac	li-ti-gi-ous
at-ten-ti-on	dex-te-ri-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty
at-te-nu-ate	di-mi-nu-tive	mu-ni-fi-cence
au-da-ci-ous	di-rec-ti-on	Na-ti-vi-ty
au-tho-ri-ty	di-ver-si-on	no-to-ri-ous
a-ver-si-on	di-vi-si-on	O-be-di-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ef-fi-ci-ent	ob-scu-ri-ty
bar-ba-ri-ty	e-gre-gi-ous	of-fi-ci-ous
be-a-ti-tude	e-la-bo-rate	om-ni-sci-ence
be-ha-vi-our	en-dea-vour-ing	out-ra-ge-ous
be-ne-fi-cence	en-thu-si-ast	Pa-the-ti-cal
benevolence	equivocal	peculiar
bituminous	establiſhed	perſpicuous
Calamity	exhilarate	profeſſion
camelion	exonerate	progenitor
capacious	extenuate	propitious
capacity	Fertility	proprietor
capitulate	frugality	Reluctancy
capricious	Grammatical	retaliate
captivity	Habitual	reverſion
celerity	habituate	ridiculous
celeſtial	harmonious	Sagacity
certificate	humanity	ſobriety
ceſſation	humility	ſociety
chirurgeon	hypocriſy	ſtability
circumference	Identity	ſuſpicious
civility	immaculate	Triennial
collateral	indelible	Vacuity
collation	ineffable	veracity

vermilion	virginity	unrighteous
vicissitude	vivacity	voluptuous
victorious	unpunished	

Accented on the third Syllable.

A -Ca-de-mic	For-ni-ca-tor	not-with-stand-ing
ac-ci-dent-al	Ha-le-lu-jah	nu-me-ra-tor
ac-qui-es-cence	ho-ri-zon-tal	Ob-ser-va-tor
a-da-man-tine	how-so-e-ver	oc-ci-den-tal
af-fi-da-vit	I-mi-ta-tor	om-ni-pre-sence
al-to-ge-ther	im-ma-ture-ly	om-ni-pre-sent
a-na-bap-tist	in-con-sist-ent	o-pe-ra-tor
an-te-ce-dent	in-cor-rect-ly	op-por-tune-ly
ap-pre-hen-sive	in-de-pend-ent	o-ri-ent-al
ar-bi-tra-tor	in-dis-cree-t-ly	or-na-ment-al
a-ro-ma-tic	in-of-fen-sive	o-ver-cloud-ed
Ba-ri-ca-do	in-stru-ment-al	o-ver-sha-dow
be-a-ti-fic	in-ter-ces-sor	Pa-li-sa-ding
be-ne-fac-tor	in-ter-lo-per	pa-ne-gy-ric
Carolina	intermingle	pedobaptism
coadjutor	intermixture	pennyroyal
commentator	interposing	peradventure
comprehensive	Legislative	peristaltic
condescending	legislator	perseverance
correspondent	Manifesto	philosophic
Disadvantage	mathematics	predecessor
discontinue	mediator	procurator
disinherit	memorandum	prolocutor
disintangle	metamorphose	Regulator
disrespectful	misadventure	representing
documental	misinterpret	Sacerdotal
Entertainment	moderator	salamander
evangelic	Navigator	sequestrator
everlasting	nomenclator	sudorific

supervisor	uncondemned	Whensoever
supplemental	undefiled	wheresoever
Theoretic	undertaken	whomsoever
Unadvised	undervalue	whosoever
unbegotten	universal	

Accented on the last Syllable.

ANimadvert	Misapprehend	superinduce
Elecampane	Nevertheless	superintend
Gabionade	Rodomontade	Ultramarine
Legerdemain	Superabound	

S E C T. XII.

Proper Names of four Syllables.

Accented on the first Syllable.

A²-Lex-an-der Can-ter-bu-ry Fe-bru-ary Hi-
e-rar-chy Ja-ni-za-ry Ke-der-min-ster Pe-
ter-bo-rough Sa-lis-bu-ry.

Accented on the second Syllable.

A²-Bed-ne-go A-bi-a-thar A-bi-me-lech A-bi-
na-dab A-bi-no-em A-cel-da-ma A-cha-i-a
A-chi-to-phel A-mi-na-dab An-ti-pa-tris A-po-
cry-pha A-ra-bi-a A-rith-me-tic A-stro-no-my
A-syn-cri-tus; Bar-tho-lo-mew Ba-va-ri-a Be-thu-
li-a Be-za-le-el; Ca-per-na-um Ca-la-bria Cam-
pa-ni-a Ca-ta-stro-phe Ce-sa-re-a Chro-no-lo-gy
Ci-li-ci-a Co-los-si-ans Cor-ne-li-us Cof-mo-gra-
phy Cy-re-ni-us; Dal-ma-ti-a Dal-me-ling-rown
De-ca-po-lis De-me-tri-us De-mo-cra-cy Di-a-go-
nal

nal Di-o-ge-nes Di-o-tre-phes; E-gyp-ti-ans
E-li-za-beth E-ly-si-um Em-ma-nu-el En-thu-si-
asm E-pho-si-ans E-van-ge-list Eu-ro-cly-don E-
ze-ki-el; Ga-la-tia Ga-ma-li-el Gen-ne-sa-ret
Ge-o-gra-phy Geth-se-ma-ne Gui-pus-co-a; Hy-
drography Hyrcania Hercinian Hermogenes He-
rodian; Iconium Illyricum Italian Jehoiakim Je-
rusalem; Leviathan Leviticus Lysanias; Melchi-
sidec Mercurius Methuselah Metropolis Montgo-
mery; Nathaniel Nicopolis Northumberland Nu-
midia; Onesimus; Pamphylia Philippians Phle-
botomy Phylactery Polygamy; Quintilian; Sa-
lathiel Samaritans Sardinia Semendria Semiramis
Sennacherib Silesia Siliustria; Theodolite Tiberius
Timotheus Trogyllium; Vespasian Vicechancel-
lor Vitellius Volhinia Urania Uscopia Utopia;
Westphalia; Zenobia Zenocrates Zidonians.

Accented on the third Syllable.

A-Ber-bro-thock A-bi-e-zer A-do-ni-jah A-na-
bap-tist A-ri-star-chus Ar-ta-xer-xes; Bar-
ce-lo-na Bal-den-low-lack Bal-li-con-nel Bal-lis-
han-non Bel-ti-shaz-zar Bi-si-gna-no Bo-a-ner-
ges Bo-na-vi-sta; Ca-te-chu-men Ci-ta-del-la
Com-po-stel-la Co-pen-ha-gen; Dal-ma-nu-sa
Di-a-pa-son Dan-ster-ca-ster; E-be-ne-zer E-li-a-
zar; Fa-ma-go-sa Fi-ne-ster-ra For-tu-na-tus;
Grud-ben-ha-gen Gua-di-a-na Gua-dil-bar-bar;
He-ze-ki-ah Hild-bur-gau-son; I-da-me-a Im-
me-ret-ta I-tu-re-a; Je-ro-bo-am; Madadoxa Ma-
dagascar Magdelina Massachusset Menelaus Mon-
donedo Mytilene; Nangasaqui Naraganstat Na-
zianzen Nehemiah Nicodemus; Obadiah Obede-
dom Origuella; Ptolemais; Rehoboam; Salaman-

ca Sandilana Sagdiana Saragossa Shecaniah Scanis-
laus; Theodorus Thyatira Trachonitis Trayge-
nera; Vicentino; Wageningen Wolfembottle; Ze-
chariah Zephaniah Zocatara.

S E C T. XIII.

*A Table of Words of four Syllables, collected from
the above Tables.*

ANtiquity insolent solitary condition necessary
diversion independent Carolina exhilarate in-
discreetly memorandum nevertheless supplemental
philosophic Byzantium sudorific oriental despica-
bly accelerate advertency judiciously irrevocable
Sardinia overshadow rodomontade covetously
secretary ambiguous Semiramis salamander dan-
gerously graciously advisedly seasonable perseve-
rance Copenhagen Arabia sacerdotal academy
degenerate equivocal inconsistent adoption misap-
prehend degenerate egregious instrumental glori-
ously Saragossa Nicopolis sanctuary amphibious
whimsically annihilate identity disinherit misinter-
pret notwithstanding occidental elecampane theo-
retic animadvert demoniac unrighteous disrespect-
ful civility entertainment navigator benefactor
documental Ptolemais Calabria Fortunatus vacuity
vicissitude interposing legislative omnipresence
superintend artillery integrity lascivious obedient
Madagascar Nathaniel Northumberland vermilion
unpunished barbarity imitator mathematics mani-
festo sobriety peradventure representing panegy-
ric Zechariah Quintilian predecessor Salamanca
successively ingenuous ornamental collateral hy-
pocrisy commission society triennial propitious
horizontal

horizontal affidavit incorrectly operator legerde-
main egregious indelible veracity sagacity Bar-
tholomew Rehoboth Westphalia cessation instruc-
tion disintangle inoffensive Methuselah Silesia
condescending overloaded everlasting munificence
voluptuous metamorphose opportunely assiduous
metropolis Vitellius Vespasian celestial certificate
intermingle uncondemned regulator Diapason
Trachonitis Boanerges pedobaptism litigious as-
sassinate articulate diminutive dominion Zenocra-
tes astrology sociable ambiguous whimsically
Mercurius spaciouſly partially diſcontinue nati-
vity extenuate comprehensive apoſtacy ineffable
outrageous whereſoever Ceſarea Canterbury chro-
nology Dalmatia diſreſpectful Gennefeſet interlo-
per beatific Egyptians Italians Herodian equivocal
undervalue vacuity inviolate laſcivious communi-
cate artifice Hyrcania direction authority.

S E C T. XIV.

Words of five SYLLABLES.

Accented on the firſt Syllable.

A R-bi-tra-ri-ly	miſ-fi-on-a-ry
De-ro-ga-to-ry	Ne-ceſſa-ri-ly
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Paſ-fi-on-ate-ly
Fi-gu-ra-tive-ly	Ra-ti-on-al-ly
Heterodoxy	Sociableneſs
Judicatory	ſpiritually
Miſerableneſs	Voluntarily

Accented on the ſecond Syllable.

A Bo-mi-na-bly	am-bi-gu-ouſ-ly
af-fec-ti-on-ate	am-bi-ti-ouſ-ly
	a-po-the-ca-ry

a-po-the-ca-ry	in-dif-fe-rent-ly
ar-ti-cu-late-ly	in-e-vi-ta-ble
au-then-ti-cal-ly	in-ge-ni-ous-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	in-glo-ri-ous-ly
Ca-no-ni-cal-ly	in-i-mi-ta-ble
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	in-i-mi-ta-bly
com mu-ni-ca-tive	in-nu-me-ra-ble
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-se-pa-ra-bly
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-su-pe-ra-ble
con-fi-de-rate-ly	in-tem-pe-rate-ly
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-va-ri-a-bly
con-tri-bu-ta-ry	in-vi-o-la-bly
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vo-lun-ta-ry
co-tem-po-ra-ry	ir-re-pa-ra-ble
De-fa-ma-to-ry	ir-re-ve-rem-ly
de-fi-ni-tive-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-ble
de-li-be-rate-ly	Ju-di-ci-ous-ly
dis-pen-sa-to-ry	La-bo-ri-ous-ness
Em-pa-ti-cal-ly	la-sci-vi-ous-ness
e-qui-vo-cal-ly	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
e-spe-ci-al-ly	lux-u-ri-ous-ness
ex-pla-na-to-ry	Mag-ni-fi-cent-ly
ex-tem-po-ra-ry	ma-jes-ti-cal-ly
ex-tor-ti-on-er	me-lo-di-ous-ly
ex-tra-va-gant-ly	me-lo-di-ous-ness
ex-u-be-ran-cy	mi-ra-cu-lous-ly
Fan-ta-sti-cal-ly	No-to-ri-ous-ly
Har-mo-ni-ous-ly	Ob-se-qui-ous-ness
he-re-di-ta-ry	Par-ti-cu-lar-ly
Im-me-di-ate-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
im-mo-de-rate-ly	per-fi-di-ous-ness
im-por-tu-nate-ly	per-pe-tu-al-ly
in-cen-di-a-ry	po-e-ti-cal-ly
in-com-pe-ten-cy	pro-mis-cu-ous-ly
in-con-ti-nen-cy	pro-ver-bi-al-ly

R. pository

Repository	unpardonable
ridiculously	unpardonably
Significancy	unprofitable
substantially	unprosperously
suspiciously	unreasonable
Tenaciously	unreasonably
Unanimously	unrighteousness
undutifully	unseasonable
undutifulness	unseasonably
unmeasurable	unseparable
unnecessary	

Accented on the third Syllable.

A-Ca-de-mi-cal	a-stro-no-mi-cal
ac-cept-a-ti-on	a-va-ri-ci-ous
ac-ci-dent-al-ly	Be-a-ti-fi-cal
ac-qui-fi-ti-on	be-ne-dic-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	be-ne-fi-ci-al
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	Ca-sti-ga-ti-on
a-du-la-ti-on	ce-le-bra-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	ce-re-mo-ni-al
af-fec-ta-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	cir-cum-ci-fi-on
al-le-go-ri-cal	cir-cum-spec-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	co-ef-fen-ti-al
am-mu-ni-ti-on	com-bi-na-ti-on
am-pu-ta-ti-on	com-pe-ti-ti-on
a-ni-mo-si-ty	com-pre-hen-si-ble
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	com-pre-hen-si-on
an-no-ta-ti-on	con-de-scen-si-on
ap-pa-ri-ti-on	con-fla-gra-ti-on
ap-pel-la-ti-on	con-fu-ta-ti-on
af-fi-du-i-ty	con-gre-ga-ti-on
a-stro-lo-gi-cal	con-ju-ra-ti-on
	con-so-la-ti-on

con-so-la-ti-on	e-qua-ni-mi-ty
con-stel-la-ti-on	e-sti-ma-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on	ex-com-mu-ni-cate
con-sti-tu-ti-on	ex-e-cra-ti-on
con-sult-a-ti-on	ex-ha-la-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on	ex-hi-bi-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on	ex-hort-a-ti-on
con-tri-bu-ti-on	ex-pect-a-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous	ex-pe-di-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	ex-pi-ra-ti-on
co-pu-la-ti-on	ex-pla-na-ti-on
co-ro-na-ti-on	ex-po-si-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on	Fer-ment-a-ti-on
De-cla-ma-ti-on	for-ni-ca-ti-on
de-cla-ra-ti-on	Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
de-di-ca-ti-on	ge-ne-ro-si-ty
de-fa-ma-ti-on	Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on	he-fi-ta-ti-on
de-mon-s-tra-ti-on	ho-spi-ta-li-ty
de-po-si-ti-on	hy-po-cri-ti-cal
de-pri-va-ti-on	Il-le-gi-ti-mate
de-pu-ta-ti-on	i-mi-ta-ti-on
de-ri-va-ti-on	im-po-si-ti-on
de-so-la-ti-on	in-cli-na-ti-on
de-va-sta-ti-on	in-cor-rup-ti-on
di-a-bo-li-cal	in-di-vi-du-al
dis-o-be-di-ent	in-flam-ma-ti-on
dis-pen-sa-ti-on	in-qui-si-ti-on
dis-po-si-ti-on	in-spi-ra-ti-on
dis-so-lu-ti-on	in-sti-tu-ti-on
dis-tri-bu-ti-on	in-sur-rec-ti-on
di-vi-na-ti-on	in-ter-ces-si-on
Education	introduction
emulation	invitation
epidemical	Jurisdiction
	Lamentation

Lamentation	principality
liberality	proclamation
limitation	prodigality
Magnanimity	prohibition
magisterial	propagation
mathematical	prorogation
mediation	providential
mediocrity	provocation
meditation	publication
ministration	pusillanimous
misconstruction	putrefaction
moderation	Recollection
multiplicity	reformation
mutability	relaxation
Navigation	renovation
nonconformity	repetition
numeration	reprehension
Obligation	reprobation
observation	reputation
occupation	reservation
odoriferous	resolution
operation	restoration
opportunity	resurrection
ordination	retribution
ostentation	revelation
Partiality	reverential
perpendicular	revolution
perpetuity	Sacrilegious
persecution	salutation
perspicuity	satisfaction
perturbation	separation
pestilential	singularity
possibility	situation
preparation	speculation
preservation	suffocation

superficial

superficial	tribulation
superfcription	Unadvisedly
superstition	uniformity
supplication	Variation
supposition	vegetation
Testimonial	veneration
toleration	vindication
transportation	violation

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

AD-mi ni-strator	Mis-ap-pre-hend-ing
a-po-ca-lyp-tic	mis-re-present-ed
Ecclesiastes	misunderstanding
enthusiastic	Superintendant
Hieroglyphic	Uncircumcised

S E C T. XV.

Words of six SYLLABLES.

Accented on the second Syllable.

AF-fec-ti-on-ate-ly	Un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
Con-fi-de-ra-ble-ness	un-con-sci-on-a-ble
Intolerableness	unnecessarily
involuntarily	unpardonableness
Propitiatory	unprofitableness
proportionable	

Accented on the third Syllable.

CE-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly
con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly	Hy-per-bo-li-cal-ly
Dis-o-be-di-ent-ly	In-com-mu-ni-ca-ble
	inconveniently

inconveniently	meritoriously
inconsiderable	Sacrilegiously
incontestibly	superficially
insufficiently	supernumerary
Magisterially	superstitiously

Accented on the fourth Syllable.

A B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a-si-cal
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	e-qui-vö-ca-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-strä-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
a-ni-mad-ver-si-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pi-sco-pal	ex-a-spe-ra-ti-on
as-saf-fi-na-ti-on	ex-po-stu-la-ti-on
as-se-ve-ra-ti-on	ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
as-so-ci-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	Gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cir-cum-val-la-ti-on	He-te-ro-ge-ne-ous
com-me-mo-ra-ti-on	hu-mi-li-a-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
con-si-der-a-ti-on	im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	in-com-pre-hen-si-ble
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	in-fal-li-bi-li-ty
De-li-be-ra-ti-on	in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
de-li-ne-a-ti-on	in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
de-no-mi-na-ti-on	ir-re-con-cile-a-ble
de-ter-mi-na-ti-on	ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty
dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous	Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an
dis-fi-mu-la-ti-on	mo-di-fi-ca-ti-on
Ec-cle-si-a-si-cal	mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
e-di-fi-ca-ti-on	

K

multiplication

multiplication	regeneration
Obediential	representation
Predestination	retaliation
procrastination	Sanctification
pronunciation	signification
propitiation	solemnization
purification	spirituality
puffillanimity	superiority
Qualification	Transfiguration
Ratification	Uncircumcision
recommendation	universality

Words of seven and eight Syllables.

AN-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-ans	in-com-pa-ti-bi-li-ty
Co-es-sen-ti-a-li-ty	in-dem-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	Ple-ni po-ten-ti-a-ry
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	Ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly	re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
Immateriality	reconciliation
immensurability	Supererogation
impenetrability	Transubstantiation
incompassionately	Valetudinarian
incomprehensibility	

S E C T. XVI.

Proper Names of five and Six Syllables.

Accented on the third Syllable from the End.

A-Bel beth-ma-cha	A-ri-sto-cra-cy
A-dra-myrti-um	Be-to-dach-ba-la-dan
An-da-lu-si-a	Cap-pa-do-ci-a
A-po-lo-ni-a	Cat-ta-lo-ni-a
	Che-dor-la-o-mer

S P E L L I N G B O O K. III

Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Chri-sti-a-ni-ty	Ma-ce-do-ni-a
Deu-te-ro-no-my	Ma-ha-la-le-el
Di-o-ny-si-us	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cus	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a
E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Me-tro-po-li-tan
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Ethiopia	Nicolaïtan
Etymology	Onesiphorus
Evangelical	Philadelphia
Evilmerodach	Physiognomy
Genealogy	Samothracia
Geographical	Scandinavia
Heliopolis	Theological
Hierapolis	Theſſalonians
Historiography	Tragicomedy
Homogeneous	Transylvania
Hyperbolical	University
Lithuania	

Accented on the last Syllable but one.

A -Bel-miz-ra-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im
A-do-ni-be-zek	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
A-do-ni-ze-dek	La-o-di-ce-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	Ma-gor-mis-sa-bib
Al-mon-di-bla-tha-im	Ma-her-sa-lal-haſh-baz
Areopagite	Meſhele-miah
Arimathea	Midianitiſh
Ariſtobulus	Nebuchadnezzar
Baalperazim	Prognosticator
Conſtantinople	Theſſalonica
Eccleſiaſtes	Tobadonijah
Epaphroditus	Zaphnath-paaneah
Epicurean	

S E C T. XVII.

*A Table of Words of five Syllables and upwards,
chiefly collected from the foregoing Tables.*

Affectationately figuratively incorruptible pre-
paration coessentiality perpendicular mis-
represented odoriferous vindication unadvisedly
misunderstanding denomination inconveniently
Historiography Mediterranean inquisition gene-
ration providential transportation enthusiastic
familiarity ceremoniously Antitrinitarians impe-
netrability excommunication transfiguration Con-
stantinople Thessalonica Laodicea University
unconscionable geographically inflammation pro-
portionable individual partiality mortification ge-
nerosity hospitality salutation limitation pusillani-
mous uniformity Areopagite variation perspicuity
vegetation singularity prodigality pestilential un-
circumcised infallibility Mathematicians hetero-
geneous inconsiderate unpardonableness opportu-
nity perspicuity innumerable derogatory voluntar-
ily dispensatory continually majestically possibili-
ty jurisdiction proclamation satisfaction Transyl-
vania Philadelphia Scandinavia superficial putre-
faction navigation hospitality unnecessarily corro-
boration irreconcilable circumlocution qualifica-
tion spirituality recapitulation immateriality phy-
siognomy Valetudinarian superiority examination
disadvantageous predestination Deuteronomy
Christianity imagination-ejaculation expostulation
dissimulation involuntarily commemoration eccle-
siastical humiliation propitiatory imposition hypo-
critical principality misconstruction substantially
unreasonably

unreasonably annotation dedication missionary
dictionary Mesopotamia Ethiopia Ecclesiasticus
Cappadocia extravagantly lasciviousness delibe-
rately excommunication incomprehensibility

S E C T. XVII.

Some general Rules for finding out the Accent of Words.

RULE I.

DISSYLLABLES having a double VOWEL, or any silent Letter lengthening the first SYLLABLE, are accented on that SYLLABLE.

AUthor	cloudy	easy	Keeper
Bailiff	cooper	Faithful	knowledge
booby	country	forecall	Lately
booty	crooked	forehead	lukewarm
bounty	Dainty	fourfold	Mountain
bracelet	daughter	friendly	Noisom
brightness	doleful	Hailstone	naughty
Casement	Eager	hateful	Pavement
ceiling	eastward	highnels	

RULE II.

DISSYLLABLES ending in (le) are accented on the first Syllable.

ANgle	Eagle	Mangle	simple
Babble	Gentle	mantle	sparkle
bible	gristle	Pimple	Table
buckle	Handle	purple	tumble
Candle	humble	Scramble	Uncle
castle	Kindle	scruple	Wrinkle
Dwindle			

RULE III.

Words of two SYLLABLES, having two CONSONANTS of the same kind dividing the Syllables, without a double VOWEL or silent (e) lengthening the latter Syllable, are generally accented on the first Syllable.

A Bbot	cellar	giddy	Office
accent	Dagger	gunner	Parrot
adder	dizzy	Jolly	Rally
Baggage	Fillet	Ladder	Swallow
ballast	follow	Mellow	Tarry
Cabbage	Gallant	mutter	Warrant

RULE IV.

DISSYLLABLES wherein two Vowels meet together and are divided to part the Syllables, are accented on the first Syllable.

C Haos	lion	poet	T rial
Dial	Pious	Riot	truant
Giant	poem	ruin	Vial
Liar			

RULE V.

DISSYLLABLES ending in (er,) (or,) (our,) (ness,) and (en) are likewise accented on the first Syllable.

A Fter	children	Factor	Kitchen
archer	corner	favour	Labour
Badger	Danger	Gladness	Softener
badness	deafness	Harbour	Thickness
banter	doctor	harden	token
buckler	dulness	hasten	Vapour
Chapter			

RULE

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RULE VI.

Almost all Words of two SYLLABLES, having a double Vowel, or silent (e) lengthening the last Syllable, are accented on that Syllable.

A Base	acquaint	Enquire	refine
abide	although	exchange	review
abjure	Because	Fatigue	Themselves
abound	besiege	Harangue	Untaught
abroad	Debauch	Machine	unwife
abstain	degree	Recruit	Vouchsafe

RULE VII.

Words of three or more SYLLABLES, whose last Syllable is (on) (ous) (al) or (an) with a Vowel before it, are accented on the third Syllable from the End of the Word.

A Bbreviation	consubstantiation
abdication	cordial
action	Dubious
addition	Effectual
adoption	erroneous
animadversion	Fashion
assiduous	fruition
Barbarian	furious
bullion	Hideous
burial	Imperious
Capitulation	ingenious
casual	Jovial
caution	Laborious
centurion	Magician
comedian	martial
complexion	meridian
comprehension	million

musician

musician	religion
mutual	Section
Nuptial	Terrestrial
Oblivion	tertian
ocean	transubstantiation
Partial	triennial
physician	trivial
portion	tumultous
previous	Usual
prodigious	Various
putrefaction	venial
Quaternian	victorious
Reflexion	

It is evident that there are a great Number of Words which cannot be comprehended under these Rules: These therefore must be learned by Practice, and by the Help of an able Master.

S E C T. XIX.

Exercises in reading Words of any Number of Syllables.

L E S S O N I.

The old L I O N.

A Lion, worn out with old Age, lay fetching his last Gasp, and a-go ni-zing in the convulsive Struggles of Death. Upon which Oc-ca-si-on, several of the Beasts, who had formerly been Sufferers by him, came and reveng'd themselves upon him. The Boar, with his mighty Tusks, drove at him in a Stroke that glanc'd like Lightning. And the Bull gor'd him with his violent

horns

horns; which when the As saw they might do without any danger, he too came up, and threw his heels in the Lion's Face. Upon which, the poor old expiring Tyrant uttered these Words with his dying Groan: Alas! how grievous is it to suffer insults, even from the brave and the valiant! but to be spurn'd by so base a Creature as this is, who is the Disgrace of Nature, is worse than dying ten thousand Deaths.

LESSON II.

The OLD MAN and his Sons.

AN old Man had many Sons, who were often falling out with one another. When the Father had exerted his Au-tho-ri-ty, and used other Means in order to reconcile them, and all to no Purpose, at last he had Recourse to this Expedient: he order'd his Sons to be called before him, and a short Bundle of Rods to be brought; and then commanded them, one by one, to try if, with all their Might and Strength, they could any of them break it. They all try'd, but to no purpose; for the Rods being closely and compactly bound up together, it was im-pol-si-ble for the Force of Man to do it. After this, the Father ordered the Bundles to be unty'd, and gave a single Rod to each of his Sons, at the same time bidding him try to break it: Which when each did, with all the Ease in the World, the Father address'd himself to them to this Effect: O my Sons, behold the Power of Unity! For if you, in like manner, would but keep yourselves strictly conjoined in the Bonds of Friendship, it could not be in the Power of any Mortal to hurt you; but when once
the

the Ties of brotherly Affec-ti-on are dissolved, how soon do you fall to Pieces, and are liable to be vi-o-la-ted by every in-ju-ri-ous Hand that assaults you!

LESSON III.

The HUSBANDMAN and the STORK.

THE Husbandman pitched a Net in his Fields to take the Cranes and Geese, which came to feed upon the new mown Corn. Ac-cord-ing-ly, he took several, both Cranes and Geese; and among them, a Stork, who pleaded hard for his Life, and, among other A-po-lo-gies which he made, alledged that he was neither Goose nor Crane, but a poor harmless Stork, who performed his Duty to his Parents to all Intents and Purposes, feeding them when they were old, and, as Oc-ca-si-on required, carrying them from Place to Place upon his Back! All this may be true, replies the Husbandman; but as I have taken you in bad Company, and in the same Crime, you must expect to suffer the same Punishment.

LESSON IV.

The BEASTS in Council assembled, to elect a KING.

THE Lion being dead, all the Birds and Beasts flocked to his Den, to condole with the Lioness, his royal Relict, who made the Mountains and the Forests resound with her loud Cries.

After the usual Compliments, they proceeded to the Election of a King; the Crown of the deceased Monarch being placed in the Midst of the

the Assembly. His Heir apparent was too young and weak to obtain the royal Dignity, to which so many Creatures stronger than himself put in their Claim.

Let us grow up a little, said his Highness, and then you shall find that I can fill the Throne, and make my Subjects tremble in my turn. In the mean time I'll study the heroic Actions of my Father, in hopes that one Day I may equal him in Glory.

For my Part, said the Leopard, I insist on my Right to the Crown, as I resemble the late King more than any other Candidate whomsoever.

I, on the other hand, cry'd the Bear, will maintain that I had Injustice done me, when his late Majesty was preferred before me: I am as strong, as undaunted, and as blood thirsty as he was; besides, I am Master of an Art, which he could never attain to, I mean, that of climbing Trees.

I appeal, said the Elephant, to the Judgment of this august Assembly, if any one here present, can with any Colour boast of being so tall, portly, so robust, or sedate as I am.

I am the noblest, the most beautiful Creature of you all, said the Horse.

And I the most political, said the Fox.

And I the swiftest in running, said the Stag.

Where will you find, said the Monkey, a King more agreeable, more ingenious, and more entertaining than I am. I should each Day divert my Subjects: Besides, I am the Picture of Man, who is the Lord of the Universe.

The Parrot interrupting him, made his Speech:

Since

Since you boast of your Likeness to Man, I think I may with much more Justice.

All your Resemblance of him consists in your ugly Phiz, and some ridiculous Grimaces; but I can talk like a Man, and imitate his Speech, the Indication of his Reason, and his greatest Ornament.

Hold your cursed Clack, replied the Monkey: You talk, it is true, but not like Man, you chatter the same Thing over and over again, without understanding one single Word that you say.

The whole Assembly laughed at these two wretched Imitators of Mankind, and conferred the Crown on the Elephant, as he was both strong and wise, and not only free from the cruel Temper of the Beasts of Prey, but from the Vanity and Self-conceit, which too many are tainted with, of always seeming to be, what in reality they are not.

LESSON V.

OF RELIGION.

A School-Boy entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure must cost him much Pains, besides the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Persuasions, Advice, or Threatnings of his Master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect: He will relinquish all Joys, and youthful Sports, to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him

new

new Delights, and therein he places his chiefest Contentment.

So it is with most Men. Being advised to a religious Course, they imagine it a terrible Task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go through with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it; they think it too severe, and full only of Austerity; the Way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their sensual Appetites, and overthrow their obstructions; if they but once begin to be sensible of the pernicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing Delights. Then Religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour easy; they would not then quit their present State for all the transitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then they acknowledge that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the truest Felicity.

LESSON VI.

A DIALOGUE between Master SAMMY, and Master BILLY against Lying.

Sam. *WHAT's the Matter, BILLY? you look as if you had been a crying?*

Bil. *My Pappa has been angry with me.*

Sam. *What has he been angry with you for?*

L

Bil.

Bil. *I am ashamed to tell you: I have been very naughty indeed.*

Sam. *Nay, but tell me what it was, I won't tell any body; and you know I tell you any thing you ask me.*

Bil. *I have told a Lie. My Pappa taxed me with a fault I had committed, and I denied it; at last he made me own it, and has corrected me.*

Sam. *That was a little hard, when he had made you confess, to correct you, without you had done something very bad indeed.*

Bil. *No, that was but a small Fault: it was not what I did, but the denying of it, I was corrected for; and I am sure I deserved it.*

Sam. *Nay then, if you are satisfied, don't look so dull: come clear up, and be brisk.*

Bil. *No, SAMMY, I an't satisfied; for tho' I have no Reason to complain of my Pappa, I have a great deal to be angry with myself, that I should offend so kind a Pappa; and, what is worse, make God angry with me.*

Sam. *No, no, don't be concerned about that. I have told a Lie a great many times, and God was never angry with me, that I know of.*

Bil. *No, it may be you don't know it, but God is very angry with us when we tell Lies. I never knew so much of it before, but my Pappa has told me what a sad thing it is for Children to tell Lies, and shewed me where Christ has said, That the Devil is the Father of Liars: and in another Place, that all Liars shall have their Part in the Lake that burns with Fire and Brimstone; and is not this enough to grieve me?*

Sam. *I don't know, I never was concerned about it. My Pappa says, that 'tis a very naughty thing*
for

for Children to tell Lies, but he never told me that God would be angry with me, and that I should be the Devil's Child if I did; for then I believe I should have been afraid as well as you. But are you sure 'tis true?

Bil. Yes, I am sure my Pappa would not have said so, if it was not. Besides, I tell you he shew'd it me in the Word of God, and made me read it to him in the 5th Chapter of the Acts, how Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead for telling a Lie.

Sam. That was sad indeed! I ought to bless God, that he has not struck me dead then, that have told so many.

Bil. Well, SAMMY, I hope we shall both take heed whdt we say for the future, and pray to God to forgive us what is past.

Sam. Will God pardon us then, if we don't tell any more?

Bil. Yes, if we are sorry, and pray him for Christ's Sake to forgive us; for my Pappa told me, he has said, Whoso confesseth and forsaketh his Sin, shall find Mercy.

PART III.

Observations on Pronunciation and Orthography, by way of Question and Answer.

SECT. I.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Q. WHAT is a Letter? A. The Mark or Character of a simple Sound.

Q. How many Letters are there in English?

A. Six and twenty, viz. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z*.

Q. Are there only six and twenty simple Sounds in English? A. There are many more; but several simple Sounds are often expressed by one single Character: Thus the Letter A expresses three different Sounds in these three Words, *tall, same, facc*.

Q. Are not different Characters often used to express the same Sounds? A. Yes. The Letters are either big or small, *Roman* or *Italic*, &c. thus A A, a a. (see Page 16.) there is likewise a long s and a short one, *s s*.

Q. How is the Table called which contains all the Letters? A. The Alphabet, from the two first Greek Letters, *Alpha, Beta*; which answer to our A, B.

Q. How are the Letters divided? A. Into Vowels and Consonants; six of the Letters, viz. *a e i o u y* are Vowels, and the rest Consonants.

Q. What do you mean by a Vowel? A. A Vowel is a Letter which makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without the Help of any other.

Q. What do you mean by a Consonant? A. A Letter which cannot make a perfect Sound without a Vowel either before or after it, as *b, c, m, n*.

Q. Are not the Letters *w* and *y* used sometimes as Vowels and sometimes as Consonants? A. When they immediately precede a Vowel they are Consonants, as in *wander, yonder*; but when they follow a Vowel, they are

are Vowels, as in *Day, Law*; *y* is likewise a Vowel when it follows a Consonant, as in *by, thy*.

Q. What is a Syllable? A. The Sound of one or more letters uttered at one Breath, as *a, Book, Length*.

Q. How many Letters may there be in a Syllable? A. Never more than seven or eight, as in *Strength*?

Q. Can there be a Syllable without a Vowel in it? A. No; for any Number of Consonants will not form a Sound; but sometimes a single Vowel makes a Syllable, as *A, I, O*.

Q. What is a Diphthong or double Vowel? A. The meeting of two Vowels in one Syllable; otherways, two Vowels meeting together, having but one Sound; as *ea* in *Pease*; *ou* in *loud*.

Q. How many Diphthongs are there? A. There may be reckoned three and twenty, viz. *aa, ae, ai, ay, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, ey, eo, eu, ew, ie, oa, oe, oi, oy, oo, ou, ow, ue, ui*.

Q. What is a Triphthong? A. The meeting of three Vowels in the same Syllable, as *eau* in *Beauty*.

Q. How many Triphthongs are to be found in English? A. Seven, viz. *eau, ieu, iew, uai, uea, wee, eye*.

Q. Are the Consonants ever subdivided? A. They are subdivided, by some, into Semi-vowels or half Vowels, and Mutes.

Q. What is a Semi-vowel? A. A Letter that has some imperfect Sound without the Help of a Vowel: They are *f, h, l, m, n, r, s, y*. These four *l, m, n, r*, are called Liquids.

Q. Why are these called Liquids? A. Because that after a Mute in the same Syllable they glide easily away; and the Mute and Liquid, as it were, melt into one; thus, *Br* in *Brother*, *Pl* in *Plenty*.

Q. What are the Mutes? A. *b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, v*.

Q. What do you mean by a Mute? A. A Letter which can make no Sound without a Vowel.

Q. What is a Word? A. One or more Syllables, expressive of some sense, as *Earth, Happiness*.

Q. What is a Monosyllable? A. A Word of one Syllable, as *Lord, God*.

Q. What is a Disyllable? A. A Word of two Syllables, as *England, London*.

Q. What is a Trisyllable? A. A Word of three Syllables, as *afterwards*.

Q. What is a Polysyllable? A. A Word of many Syllables, or a Word of any Number of Syllables above three, as *Apology, religiously*.

Q. What is a Sentence? A. The Combination of several Words which make Sense: Thus, *God is the Creator of all Things.—That Knowledge which has no Tendency to make us wiser or better, scarce deserves the Name.*

SECT. II.

Of the Vowels.

Q. Are there any general Rules for the Pronunciation of the Vowels? A. The Vowels have two Sounds, the long and the short.

Q. When are they sounded long? A. When they end a Syllable, as *I, Nature, Duty*.

Q. When does the short Sound obtain? A. When the Syllable ends with a Consonant, as in *but, Hat, former*.

Q. Are the Vowels ever sounded short in any other Case? A. Yes, in Words which have a double Accent, as *Lemon, banish*; for though the first Syllable of these Words ends with a Vowel, yet they are pronounced as if ending with a Consonant, and the *m* and *n* are doubled, *Lemmon bannish*.

Q. How many Sounds has the Vowel *a*? A. Three, the slender, open, and broad.

Q. When does the slender Sound obtain? A. In most Words; it being the proper English Sound of *a*, as in *face, mane*; particularly in Words ending in *ation*, as *Creation, Salvation*, where *a* is pronounced nearly as the Scots *e*.

Q. What is the open Sound of *a*? A. It is very near

near the same with the Italian and Scots *a*, as in *Father, rather, Glass*.

Q. What is the broad Sound of *a*? *A.* It resembles the German *a*, and is the same with *au* in *Fault*; it obtains before *ll, ld, lk, lm, r* followed by another Consonant, and after *w*, Ex. *Call, Falk, Wall, bald, Stalk, Walk, Balm, Reward, Harm, Alarm, Hart, what, was, Water, wander*.

Q. What is the short and the long Sound of *a*? *A.* The short Sound is much the same with the open, and the long the same with slender which always obtains before the silent *e*, as in these Words, *Grace, Fame*.

Q. Is the Sound of *a* ever lost? *A.* Yes, 1. In these Words, *Diamond, Villain, Curtain, Pharaoh, Marriage, Carriage, Chaplain, Parliament*. 2. In proper Names, where *aa* meet, one of them is dropt in the Pronunciation; as in *Isaac, Canaan, Balaam*; except *Baal* and *Gaal*.

Q. What is the long Sound of *e*? *A.* The same as *ee* in *need, seen*; it obtains in these Words, *he, she, me, we, be, ye*; and before silent *e*, as in *these, Scene, severe*.

Q. When does the short Sound obtain? *A.* Between two Consonants, as in *let, set, Cellar*. The short Sound of the *e* is nearly the Scots Sound.

Q. Is *e* ever lost in the Pronunciation? *A.* Yes, 1. In Words ending in *en*: Ex. *open, Token, hasten, Heaven*. 2. At the End of Words, as in *Home, Name, become*.

Q. What is the Use of final or silent *e*? *A.* It lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel, and softens *c* and *g*. Ex. *bore, Lace, Stage, Mile, Mice, Cube, Refuge*.

Q. Does silent *e* always lengthen the Sound of the preceeding Vowel? *A.* It does not lengthen the Sound of the Vowel, 1. After two Consonants, Ex. *Badge, Wedge, Hinge, Revenge, &c.* except *Grange, Strange, Change, Range, Waste, Haste, Paste, Taste, bathe, swathe*. 2. It does not lengthen the Vowel in these Words:

Words, *give, live, Glove, come, some, and one*, which is pronounced *won*.

Q. Is the final *e* ever entirely suppressed? A. Final *e*, which was formerly written, is now suppressed in many Words. Ex. *find, kind, Mind, bind, Hind, Rind*, in which the Vowel is sounded long, the same as if the *e* were expressed.

Q. Is final *e* always silent? A. No, 1. It forms a distinct Syllable in most foreign Words, particularly proper Names. Ex. *Jesse, Catastrophe, Gethsemane, Eunice, Phebe, Penelope, &c.* 2. In these Endings *le, cre, gre, tre*, the *e* is obscurely sounded before the Consonant which immediately preceeds it, as in *Ankle, babble, Saddle, baffle, Acre, maugre, Mitre*.

Q. Does the Addition of *s* to the final *e* give any Sound to the *e*? A. If the Words end with *be, de, fe, ke, le, me, ne, pe, re, and te*, the *e* remains silent, though *s* be added. Ex. *Bribe Bribes, Fife Fifes, Lake Lakes, Tale Tales, Name Names, Tune Tunes, Stripe Stripes, Share Shares, State States*; but Words ending in *ce, ge, se, ze*, gain a new Syllable. Ex. *Face Faces, Stage Stages, Horse Horses, Assize Assizes*.

Q. What is the long Sound of *i*? A. The same as *y*, in *my, thy*, and it obtains always before silent *e*. Ex. *Mile, mine, refine*; except *Machine, oblige, Magazine*, where *i* is sounded as *ee*.

Q. Is *i* ever pronounced long in any other Case than according to the general Rule for all the Vowels? A. Yes; it is also long before *gh, ght, gn, ld, mb, nd*. Ex. *High, fight, sign, Child, climb, kind*, except *build, gild*, and their Derivatives.

Q. How is *i* sounded in proper Names ending in *iab*? A. Long; as *Hezekiah, Jeremiah*; but in other proper Names *i* is sounded short before a Vowel, as in *Aziel, Mthiam*.

Q. Does *i* ever change its Sound? A. It has nearly the Sound of *u* before *r*. Ex. *First, Shirt*.

Q. Is the Sound of *i* ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words, *Devil, Medicine, Salisbury, Venison*.

Q. Is there any other Thing remarkable of *i*? A. It never

never ends any English Word, except the Monosyllable *I*: *y* is used in its Stead.

Q. What is the long Sound of *o*? *A.* Mostly like *oo* as in *do, doing, move, prove.*

Q. Is the Sound of *o* ever changed? *A.* It is sounded like *i* in *Flagon, Women*; and it sounds like *u* in these Words, *Attorney, Compasses, Conduit, conjure, Constable, London, Monmouth, Pommel.*

Q. Is *o* ever lost in the Pronunciation? *A.* Yes, 1. In many Words ending in *on*; as *Bacon, Beacon, Glutton, Mutton, Mason, Crimson, Reason.* 2. In Polysyllables, purely English, ending in *ous*; as *righteous, piteous.* 3. In these Words *Coroner, Feoffee, Nicholas, Carrion, Chariot.*

Q. What is the long Sound of *u*? *A.* The same as *ew* in *Dew.* Ex. *Curate, Fury.*

Q. Does *u* ever change its Sound? *A.* Yes, 1. Into the Sound of *e*; as in *bury, Burial.* 2. into short *i*; as in *busy, Business.* 3. Into *oo* in *Bull, and full* with its Derivatives.

Q. Is the Sound of *u* ever lost? *A.* It is generally lost after *g*: Ex. *Guard, Guest, Guilt, Plague, prodigae*; before *e* and *i*, it serves to make *g* retain the hard Sound; in a few Words *u* is pronounced after *g*, as in *Language, languish.*

Q. Does *u* ever end any English Word? *A.* Only these five, *thou, you, Beau, Lieu, adieu*, the three last of which are borrowed from the French.

Q. What is the Sound of *y* as a Vowel? *A.* The same as *i*, and is used in its stead. 1. At the End of Words, as in *by, thy.* 2. Before an *i*, as in *dying, lying.*

Q. Does *y* ever change its Sound? *A.* Tho' in the End of Words it is used for *i*, and has generally its Sound, yet, in Words of more than one Syllable, it has the Sound of the Italian and Scots *e*, as in *Mercy, possibly.*

Q. Is there any other Thing remarkable of *y*? *A.* *Y* in the singular Number is changed into *ie* in the plural, as *Cry Cries, Army Armies, Enemy Enemies.*

SECT. III.

Of the Diphthongs or double Vowels, and Triphthongs.

Q. WHAT is to be observed, in general, of the Diphthongs? **A.** That in some of them only one of the Vowels is pronounced, as in *Isaac*, though; in others both the Vowels are pronounced, as in *Voice*, *Boy*; and sometimes, only one, at other Times, both the Vowels are pronounced in the same Diphthong; thus both Vowels are sounded in *proud*, *how*; and only one in *Soul*, *low*. When both Vowels are pronounced they are called proper Diphthongs; and when only one, improper.

Q. How is the Diphthong *aa* sounded. **A.** Like a long in *Aaron*, *Baalim*; and as a short in *Isaac*, *Canaan*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ai* and *ay*? **A.** Like a long, as in *fair*, *Hair*, *Stay*, *Delay*.

Q. Is *ai* always thus pronounced? **A.** No. The *a* is sometimes lost, as in *Calais*, *Curtain*, *Fountain*, &c.

Q. How is *ai* pronounced in Hebrew words? **A.** Both the Vowels are sounded, as in *Sinai*, *Ephraim*.

Q. How is *ae* pronounced? **A.** Like *e* long; 'tis to be found only in Latin or Greek Words, as *Aeneas*, *Æsop*, *Ætna*, and even in some of these, *E* alone is more commonly used; thus, *Esop*, *Etna*.

Q. What is the Sound of *au* and *aw*? **A.** The same as broad *a* in *tall*, *War*. Ex. *Fraud*, *Law*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? **A.** In French Words *au* is sounded *o*, as in *Claude*, *Debauchee*. These two Words *Aunt*, *Gauge*, are pronounced as if the *u* were left out.

Q. Is *au* always a Diphthong? **A.** It is no Diphthong in some foreign Words; as, *Stanislaus*, *Archelaus*, *Emmaus*, *Capernaum*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ea*? **A.** Its general Sound is like *e* long, or like *ee*, as in *clear*, *mean*, *near*.

Q. Is it ever otherwise sounded? **A.** It is often sounded as *e* short. Ex. *Breath*, *Death*, *Search*, &c.

Q. Is

Q. Is *ea* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in Words derived from the Hebrew, Greek or Latin. Ex. *Gibeā, Arnea, Cesarea, Idea, Beatitude, Creator*; except *Creature*: *ea* is likewise divided in Words compounded with *pre*, as *Preamble, Preadamite*; and in the Word *Miscreant*.

A. What is the Sound of *ee*? *A.* The same as *e* long in *Scene, severe, &c. feed, seek, Creed*.

Q. Is *ee* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re* or *pre*, as *re-enter, re-establish, Pre-eminence*. Nor is it a Diphthong in Hebrew Words, as *Beerites, Beerseba*.

Q. What is the Sound of *ei* and *ey*? *A.* Their common Sound is the open *a*, as in *Veil, convey*: They often sound like *e* long, as in *either, Key, Receipt, Conceit, seize*.

Q. Is *ei* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in Words derived from the Greek and Latin, as *Deism, Deity, Atheist, Polytheism*.

Q. What is the Sound of *eo*? *A.* Like *e* short in *Jeopardy, Leopard*; like *e* long in *People, Feodatory*; like *o* short in *George, Geography*. In most Hebrew and Greek Words *eo* is no Diphthong, as *Peor, &c.*

Q. What is the Sound of *eu* and *ew*? *A.* The same as *u* long, in *Cure, Muse, as Feud, Dew*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? *A.* No; *ew* sounds as *o* long in *shew, Shrewsbury*.

Q. Are they always Diphthongs? *A.* *Eu* is not a Diphthong in *Zacheus, Bartimeus, Amadeus*, and such like.

Q. What is the Sound of *ie*? *A.* Like *ee*, as in *Brief, Chief, believe*.

Q. Is it always thus sounded? *A.* No; before two Consonants it sounds as *e* short. Ex. *Friend, pierce, fierces*.

Q. Is *ie* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong, 1. In Words derived from the Hebrew or Latin, as *Eliezer, Abiezer, Client, Science*. 2. In Words ending in *er, ed, and eth*; as *Carrier, died, applieth*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oa*? *A.* It sounds *o* as in *broad, Load*.

Q. Is

Q. Is *ea* always used as a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong, 1. In Hebrew Words, as *Goa*, *Gilboa*. 2. In Words compounded with *co*, as *Coalition*, *Coadjutor*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oe*? *A.* The same as *e* long in *Oeconomy*, *Phoenix*; and like *o*, in *Doe*, *Foe*, *Tee*. Greek Words, which were formerly written with *oe*, are now often written with *e*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oi* and *oy*? *A.* Both the Vowels are fully pronounced, as in *Oysters*, *Voice*, *Boys*, *Toys*.

Q. Is *oi* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong, 1. In Words compounded with *co*, as *coincide*, *Coition*. 2. In Words ending in *ing*, as *doing*, *going*.

Q. What is the Sound of *oo*? *A.* As *u* in *full*. Ex. *soon*, *Moon*.

Q. Is it always thus sounded? *A.* It sounds as *u* short in *Blood*, *Flood*, *Foot*, &c. one of the *o*'s is entirely lost in *Door*, *Floor*.

Q. Is *oo* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Words.

Q. What is the Sound of *ou* and *ow*? *A.* Both the Vowels are fully pronounced, as in *Cloud*, *Fowl*.

Q. Are they always thus sounded? *A.* No. 1. *ou* is pronounced as *o* short in *touch*, *trouble*, *Couple*, *Scourge*, *rough*, *tough*. 2. As *u* in *full*, in *could*, *would*, *should*. 3. *u* and *w* are often lost, as in *Soul*, *know*, *Crow*. 4. In some Words *ow* has two distinct Sounds; for in *Bow*, or Inclination of the Head, and *Bowl* to play with, both Vowels are pronounced; but in *Bow* to shoot with, and *Bowl* for holding Liquor, *w* is silent.

Q. How is *ue* pronounced? *A.* Like *u* in *Cure*, as *due*, *accrue*; but when it follows *G* the *u* is lost, and serves only to make the *g* retain its hard Sound, as in *Guest*, *Guest*.

Q. Is *ue* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in these Words *cruel*, *Duel*, *Fuel*, and some others.

Q. What is the Sound of *ui*? *A.* The same as *u* in

in *Cure*, in these Words *Juice*, *Suit*, *Cruise*: It sounds like *i* short in *build*, *guild*, *Biscuit*, &c.

Q. How is *ui* pronounced after *g*? *A.* The *u* is entirely silent, serving only to make *g* retain its hard Sound, as in *Guide*, *beguile*.

Q. Is *ui* always a Diphthong? *A.* It is no Diphthong in many Words derived from other Languages, as in *Jesuit*, *Ruin*, *Fruition*, *genuine*, &c.

Q. What is the Sound of the Triphthong *eau*? *A.* It sounds like *u* long in *Beauty*; but in *Beau*, *Beaux*, it sounds like *o*.

Q. How is *ieu* pronounced? *A.* As *u* long in *lieu*, *adieu*.

Q. How is *iew* pronounced? *A.* The same as *ieu*, in *View*, *Review*: These three *eau*, *ieu*, and *iew*, are borrowed from the French.

Q. How are *uai*, *uea*, and *uee* pronounced? *A.* Their Sounds are determined by the Diphthongs *ai*, *ea*, and *ee*, and the *a* is only joined with them in the same Syllable, as in *Quail*, *Queen*, *Queen*.

Q. How is *eye* sounded? *A.* As *i* long; but it is to be found only in the Word *Eye*, and its plural *Eyes*.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Consonants

Q. **I**s *b* ever written and not sounded? *A.* It is not sounded in these Words *dumb*, *crumb*, *Lamb*, *Limb*, *Plumb*, *Thumb*, *Debt*, *Debtor*, *subtle*, *doubt*.

Q. Does *b* ever lengthen the foregoing Vowel? *A.* B tho' silent, lengthens the syllable in these Words *climb*, *Comb*, *Womb*.

Q. What is the Sound of *c*? *A.* It has two Sounds, the hard like *k*, and the soft like *f*.

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? *A.* Before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants *l* and *r*, as *can*, *Cord*, *Curtain*, *clean*, *Crab*; likewise at the End of a Syllable, as *Relic*, *Public*.

Q. When does *c* sound soft? *A.* Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cedar*, *City*, *Cypher*.

Q. Is *c* ever lost? *A.* Yes, before *k*, as in *back*, *quick*, and in these Words *Verdict*, *Indictment*, *Victuals*, *Victualler* (which are pronounced *Virtles*, and *Virtler*) *perfect*, *Perfection*, but it is sounded in *Perfection*, and *perfective*.

Q. Is *d* ever lost in the Pronunciation? *A.* Yes, in *Wednesday*, *Ribband*.

Q. Is *d* ever changed into any other Letter? *A.* The Termination *ed* is often changed into *t*, as *burned* *burnt*, *passed* *past*, *ripped* *ript*, *stripped* *stript*, where, by the by, it may be noticed, that when there are two Consonants of the same Kind before *ed*, one of them is lost in the Change.

Q. Is this Change of *ed* into *t* always to be approved of? *A.* It is not used by the best Authors, and it is better to express *ed*, both in pronouncing and writing. In Words ending with *d* or *t*, the Change can by no Means take Place.

Q. Is the Sound of *f* ever changed? *A.* It is changed into that of *v* in the Word *of*, to distinguish it from *off*; as the *King of Great Britain*. *F* in the singular Number is actually changed into *v* in the Plural, as *Life*, *Lives*, *Wife*, *Wives*. *F*, the 9th numbered among the Semivowels, like the Mutes, joins easily with the Liquids, as in *Flesh*, *France*.

Q. How many Sounds has *g*? *A.* *G*, as well as *c*, has two Sounds, the hard and soft.

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? *A.* Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the End of a Syllable, as in *Game*, *gone*, *Gun*, *Glass*, *grind*, *long*, *Bug*, *Frog*.

Q. When does *g* sound soft? *A.* Before *e*, *i*, *y*, as *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypsy*, which are pronounced *Jender*, &c.

Q. Is it always soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*? *A.* No. 1. It sounds hard in most proper Names, especially those of the Bible. Ex. *Gethsemane*, *Gilboa*, *Gelderland*, *Gilbert*. 2. In these common Words, *Anger*, *beget*, *eager*, *Finger*, *forget*, *linger*, *longer*, *Monger*, *Singer*, *together*, *Tyger*, *winged*, *wringeth*, *Wrong*, *younger*, *Geer*, *Geeſe*, *geld*, *get*, *Cewgaws*, *Hanger*, *Hunger*, *gird*,

gird, Girl, Girdle, girt, giggle, Gills, give, Gift, Gibberish, giddy, begin.

Q. Is g ever lost? A. G is silent before m or n in the same Syllable, as Phlegm, Sign, Design.

Q. What is the Sound of h? A. It is expressed by a strong Breathing, as in Heart, House.

Q. Is the Sound of h ever lost? A. Yes, 1. after r, as Rheum, Rhine, Rhetoric, Rhenish. 2. In these Words, Thames, Thomas, John, Asthma, Hair, honest, Honour, humble, Herb, Hostler, Humour, and their Derivatives. 3. At the End of a Word, unless preceded by c or t, as Messiah, Jehovah.

Q. What is the Sound of j? A. It has always the same Sound with soft g, as James, June.

Q. What is the Sound of k? A. The same as c hard, as in King, kept.

Q. Is l ever lost in the Pronunciation; A. Yes, in these Words, Calf, Half, walk, Stalk, Chalk, Folk, Psalm, Salmon, Chaldron, Alnwick, Bristol, Holbourn, Lincoln.

Q. Is the Sound of m ever changed? A. It is changed into n, in the Words Accompt, Accomptant.

Q. Is n ever lost in the Pronunciation? A. Yes, 1. In Kiln. 2. After m in the same Syllable, as Limit, Hymn, damn, condemn.

Q. Is the Sound of p ever lost? A. Yes, 1. In these Words Psalm, Psalmist, Psalter, Receipt. 2. Between m and t, as in tempt, empty, Symptom.

Q. How is q sounded? A. Like k, and it always takes u after it, as in Quaker, Question.

Q. How is qu sounded in Words derived from the French? A. Like k; as in Liquor, Masquerade, Risque.

Q. Is the Sound of r ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words, Worcester, Worsted.

Q. How is re pronounced at the End of Words derived from the Greek or Latin? A. Like weak er as Sepulchre, Theatre.

Q. How many Sounds has s? A. The soft hissing Sound, and the hard sound like z.

Q. When does the soft Sound obtain? A. The soft Sound is the proper Sound of it, and obtains always in

the Beginning of Words, as *Sister, Song*; and at the End of these Monosyllables *this, thus, us, yes*; but in other Monosyllables, where the hissing Sound obtains, there must be *ss* as in *hiss, bless*.

Q. When does the hard Sound obtain? *A.* 1. At the End of most Words, as *was, names, loves*. 2. In Words ending in *sion*, if it immediately follow a Vowel, *Evasion, Persuasion*; but after a Consonant it is soft, as *Conversion, Dimension*. 3. When it either belongs to, or immediately follows a long Syllable, as in *grows, Praise, Disguise, these, suppose*.

Q. Is *s* ever lost in the Pronunciation? *A.* Yes in *Carlisle, Lisle, Viscount, Isle, Island, Demesne*.

Q. How is *ti* pronounced before a Vowel? *A.* Like *si* or *shi*, as *Nation, Station*; except, 1. when *s* or *x* goes immediately before it, as *Bastion, Commixtion*. 2. In Derivatives from Words ending in *y*, as *mighty mightier, empty emptieth, pity pitiable*. 3. At the Beginning of Words, and in some Hebrew and Greek Words, as in *tied, Tiara, Phaltiel, Shephatiah*.

Q. Are there any other Consonants which, like *t*, when before *i* followed by another Vowel, have the sound of *th*? *A.* Yes, The Consonants *c* and *s* as in *Musician, Persuasion*.

Q. How shall we know when to write the *c, s, or t*? *A.* 1. As all Words of this Kind are derived from others, if the Words from which they are derived end in *de, f, or se*, then *si* is used, as *persuade, Persuasion, confess, Confession; confuse, Confusion*. 2. If the original Words end in *ce* or *c* then *c* is used, as *Grace, gracious; Music, Musician*. 3. But if they end with *t* or *te* then *t* is used, as *restrict, Restriction; resolute, Resolution; except permit, Permission; submit, Submission; and the like*.

Q. What is to be observed of the Consonant *v*? *A.* It has nearly the Sound of *f* only pronounced a little harder. It goes before all the Vowels, but never follows them without *e* silent after it, as *Virtue, voice, live, Love*. It likewise follows the Liquids *l* and *r* as *Salve, Starve*.

Q. When is *w* a Consonant? *A.* 1. When it begins a Syl-

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2. Syllable, as *Wonder, wrong, bewray.* 2. Immediately after *f* and *t*, as *sweet, twine.*

Q. Is the sound of *w* ever lost? A. Yes, in these Words, *Answer, Swoon, Sword, Whore.*

Q. What is to be observed of the Letter *x*? A.

1. It is never used at the Beginning of any English Word; but in some foreign proper Names where it has the Sound of *z*, as *Xerxes, Xantippe.* 2. In the middle or end of Words it sounds like *ks* as *Boxes, Wax.*

Q. When is *y* used as a Consonant? A. When it immediately preceeds a Vowel, as *Yesterday, yonder.*

S E C T. V.

Of Initial Double and Triple Consonants. (See DEF Page 23.)

Q. How many initial double Consonants are there?

A. There may be reckoned four and thirty, viz. *bl, br, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gl, gr, pl, pr, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, tr, tw; ch, gh, gn, kn, ph, ps, rh, sc, sh, th, wh, wr.*

Q. Is there any thing particular to be observed on their Pronunciation? A. Only the last Twelve require a particular Observation.

Q. How is *ch* to be pronounced? A. The proper English Sound of it is to be heard in the Word *Church.*

Q. Is it ever otherwise sounded? A. It sounds like *k* in most foreign Words except the French. Ex. *Archippus, Archangel, Character, Chymist.* Except *Arch, Archbishop, Archdeacon, Architect, Rachel, Cherubim,* where the English Sound is retained.

Q. How is *ch* sounded in Words derived from the French? A. The same as *sh*, Ex. *Machine, Chaise, Capuchin, Chevalier.*

Q. How is *gh* sounded? A. *Gh* is an initial double Consonant only in two Words, *Ghost, Ghitar,* in both which *h* is silent.

Q. How is *gn* sounded? A. The *g* is entirely silent, as in *Gnat, Segnior, Sovereign.*

Q. Is *gn* always an initial double Consonant. *A.* No, *gn* are often divided, as *Magnitude*, *Signify*.

Q. How is *kn* founded? *A.* The *k* is silent as in *Knowledge*, *Knife*.

Q. How is *ph* founded? *A.* Like *f*, as in *Philip*, *Philosopher*.

Q. Does *ph* ever change its Sound? *A.* It sounds *v* in *Stephen*, *Nephew*.

Q. Is *ph* ever divided? *A.* Yes, in most compound Words, as *Shepherd*, *upheld*.

Q. Is it ever silent? *A.* Yes in *Phthisic*, *phthisical*.

Q. How is *ps* founded when used as an initial double Consonant? *A.* The *p* is silent, as in *Psalmist*, *Psalmody*.

Q. How is *rh* pronounced? *A.* The *b* is silent as in *Rhetoric*, *Rhodes*.

Q. How is *sc* founded? *A.* It has two Sounds, the hard and the soft; the hard Sound obtains before *a*, *o*, and *u*, thus *sea*, *sco*, *scu*, pronounce *ska*, *ska*, *ska*, as *Scope*, *escape*; the soft Sound obtains before *e*, *i*, and *y*; thus *see*, *sci*, *scy* pronounce *se*, *si*, *sy*, as in *Scene*, *Scipio*.

Q. Has *sc* never the hard Sound before *e*? *A.* Yes, in these Words *Skeleton*, *Sceptic*, *Scepticifm*, *Sceva*.

Q. How is *sh* founded? *A.* Its Sound is heard in *shake*, *shine*.

Q. How is *th* pronounced? *A.* It has two Sounds, the hard and soft. *A.* The hard Sound is expressed as if there was a *d* in it, as in *this*, *thus*, *them*, *though*, *thee*, *thence*, *thine*, *they*, *that*, *rather*, *Father*, *farther*, *Feather*, *Weather*, *Leather*; *other*, *Mother*, *Brother*, *smother*, *hither*, *thither*, *Clothier*, &c. The soft Sound is fine, as in *thin*, *Thumb*, *think*.

Q. Does *th* ever sound otherways? *A.* *H* is lost in *Thames*, *Thomas*, and, according to some, in *Authority*.

Q. How is *wh* founded? *A.* It has a whistling Sound, as in the Words *whistle*, *when*, in which *b* is pronounced before *w*.

Q. How is *wr* founded? *A.* The *w* is silent, as in *write*, *wrong*.

Q. Are

Q. Are there any Consonants which may be considered as initial double Consonants, tho' they do not begin any Word? *A.* Yes, *dl*, *kl*, and *tl*, as in *Bridle*, *wrinkle*, *Title*. In these Words, *Castle*, *Bristle*, *Apostle*, *bustle*, *Epistle*, *gristle*, *nestle*, *rustle*, *Thistle*, *whistle*, *wrestle*, the *t* sounds *s*.

Q. How many initial triple Consonants are there? *A.* About thirteen, viz. *chr*, *Christ*; *phl*, *Phlegm*; *phr*, *Phrase*; *sch*, *Scheme*; *scr*, *screen*; *shr*, *shrink*; *skr*, *Skrew*; *sph*, *Sphere*; *spl*, *Spleen*; *spr*, *Spring*; *str*, *Street*; *thr*, *thrice*; *thw*, *thwart*.

Q. Are there any of them which have any Particularity in their Pronunciation? *A.* Yes; but they may be known by the Directions already given concerning initial double Consonants.

S E C T. VI.

Of final double and triple Consonants. (See Page 31).

Q. **H**OW many final double and triple Consonants are there? *A.* There are about fifty. (See Page 31).

Q. Have any of them any Peculiarity in their Pronunciation? *A.* Those which are peculiarly pronounced may be learned from the Directions concerning the initial double and triple Consonants, except *ng*, *gh*, and *nch*.

Q. How is *ng* pronounced? *A.* It has a ringing Sound, as in *long*, *Song*.

Q. How is *gh* pronounced? *A.* In general, it is either silent, or sounds as *ff*; thus it is silent in *sigh*, *nigh*, *Thigh*, where it lengthens the Vowel *i*; it sounds *ff* in *tough*, *rough*, *laugh*, *enough*, &c.

Q. Is *gh* ever pronounced *ro*? *A.* Yes, at the End of proper Names, as in *Hamburgh*, *Edinburgh*.

Q. How is *nch* pronounced? *A.* The *ch* sounds *sh*, as in *Branch*, *Pinch*.

S E C T.

S E C T. VII.

Of Division of Syllables.

Q. ARE there any general Rules for dividing Syllables? A. It has been recommended by some to observe, especially in teaching, that Division which is most agreeable to the Ear.

Q. How many Rules may be given for the Division of Syllables? A. Ten. (See from Page 47, to 63).

Q. Is there any thing necessary to be observed for the better understanding the ninth Rule? A. It is necessary to know the Endings or Terminations, which stand alone at the End of Derivatives, viz. *able, age, al, ance, ard, ary, ation, ate, ed, en, ence, er, es, est, et, eth, ing, ish, ison, ist, lest, ly, ment, nest, or, ous, cial, ial, cian, sion, tion*; as in *commendable, Bond-age, ornament-al, Accept-ance, Stand-ard, second-ary, Ferment-ation, passion-ate, form-ed, fast-en, Refer-ence, sweet-er, Church-es, Count-ess, burn-est, thick-est, read-eth, Just-ice, mend-ing, churl-ish, Heathen-ism, Drugg-ist, speech-less, soft-ly, Banish-ment, Rough-nest, Debt-or, covet-ous, artificial, substan-tial, Musi-cian, Egyp-tian, Crea-tion.*

Q. Are the Derivatives always divided according to their original Formation? A. No, 1. Words which only take *y* for their Termination, are divided according to the common Rules, as *worthy, thrifty*. 2. Words which end in *e* lose it, if the Termination begin with *e* or *i*, and are likewise divided according to the common Rules, as *Love lovest, write writest, have having*; but final *e* is retained if the Termination begin with any other Vowel, or a Consonant, as *Change changeable, Courage courageous, abate Abatement*. 3. Monosyllables, and Words accented on the last Syllable, ending with a single Consonant, without a Diphthong preceeding it, have the Consonant doubled before the Termination, as *fat fatted, blot blotting, prefer preferred, submit submitted*.

Q. What is to be observed of the tenth Rule? A. That

That compounded Words are of two Sorts; 1. Those that are made up of two Words, as *Alc-house, Inn-keeper*. 2. Those that consist of a primitive Word, and a Syllable, called a Preposition, going before it, as *ab, absolve, ad, adjourn, de, degrade, en, ensnare, ex, exchange, un, uncivil, dis, disgrace, mis, mis, chance, per, persist, pro, prolong, re, resign, sub, subjoin, trans, transform*.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Stops and Marks.

Q. **W**HAT is the Use of the Stops? A. Not only to afford a proper Time for breathing, but to determine the Sense of the Sentence.

Q. How many Stops are there considered as Inter-vals in Reading? A. Seven, viz. a Comma (,) Semicolon (;) Colon (:) Period or full Stop (.) Interrogation (?) Exclamation or Admiration (!) Parenthesis ().

Q. How long a Stop do each of these require? A. At a Comma we must stop as long as we may deliberately say *one*; a Semicolon *one, two*; a Colon *one, two, three*; a full Point or Period *one, two, three, four*; with a Fall of the Voice: A Note of Admiration requires a sudden Stop or Break of the Voice, about the Length of a Colon; a Note of Interrogation requires a Stop of much the same Length; and, if the Question be long, the Voice must fall as at a Period. A Parenthesis requires a Stop near as long as a Comma, both at the Beginning and End of it; and what it contains is pronounced with a lower Tone of Voice.

Q. Can you give an Example of all these Stops? A. They are all to be found in the following Piece.

“ *My present Business (says a late eminent Writer)*
 “ *is to treat of Almighty God, his Being and Attributes;*
 “ *but who is sufficient for these Things? At least, who*
 “ *am I, a silly Worm, that I should take upon me to*
 “ *speak of him, by whom alone I speak; and, being*
 “ *myself but a finite sinful Creature, should strive to*
 unveil

“unvail the Nature of the infinite and most holy God?
 “Alas! I cannot so much as begin to think of him, but
 “my Thoughts are confounded, my Heart is perplexed,
 “my Mind amazed, my Head turns round, my whole
 “Soul seems to be unbinged and overwhelmed within me.
 “His Mercy exalts me, his Justice depresseth me, his
 “Wisdom astonisheth me, his Power affrights me, his
 “Glory dazzles mine Eyes, and by reason of his High-
 “ness (as the holy Man Job says) I cannot endure: but
 “the least Glimpse of him makes me abhor myself, and
 “repent in Dust and Ashes before him.”

Q. How many other Marks are used in Books? A. Seventeen, viz. Accent (') Apostrophe (') Asterism (*) Breve (v) Caret (^) Circumflex (ˆ) Dierefsis (¨) Hyphen (-) Index (I) Obelisk (†) Paragraph (¶) Crotchets □ Quotation (") the End of a Quotation (") Section (§) Ellipsis (—) Brace (}).

Q. What is the Use of the Mark of the Accent? A. When placed over a Vowel it denotes that, in pronouncing, the Stress of the Voice is to be laid on that Syllable. It is chiefly used in Dictionaries.

Q. When is the Apostrophe used? A. When some Letter or Letters are left out for quicker Pronunciation, as I'll for I will; lov'd for loved. 'Tis likewise the Sign of the English Genitive Case, as George's Book, St. James's Park.

Q. What is the Use of the Asterism or Star? A. It guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Bottom of the Page. Several of them set together thus **** signify that there is something defective, or immodest, in that Part of the Book.

Q. When is the Breve used? A. Over a Vowel, to denote that the Syllable is sounded short or quick: 'Tis mostly to be found in Dictionaries.

Q. What do you mean by the Caret? A. The Word signifies it wants; and the Mark is used when any Letter, Syllable, Word or Sentence, happens to be left out by Mistake. It is put immediately under the

the Place where the Word should be inserted, with the Word itself above, as thus,

and were

Demosthenes ~ *Cicero* ~ *famous Orators*. This is only used in writing.

Q. What is the *Circumflex*? *A.* It is the same in Shape with the Caret, but it is placed over a Vowel to denote a long Syllable: It is chiefly used in Dictionaries.

Q. What is the Use of the *Dieresis*? *A.* To divide a Diphthong into different Syllables. It is marked by two Points over the two Vowels, as in *Stanisläus*.

Q. What is a *Hyphen*? *A.* It is a short streight Line, which, if found at the End of a Line, denotes that the Syllables of the Word are divided, and that the remaining Part of the Word begins with the next Line; but in the Middle of the Word, in any other Case, it denotes a compounded Word as *God-head*. In old printed Books, when placed over a Vowel, it denotes the Absence of *m* or *n*, thus *commendable* for *commendable*; *thū* for *than*.

Q. What is the Use of the *Index* or Fore-finger pointing? *A.* It signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it is placed.

A. What is the Use of the *Obelisk*? *A.* It, as well as the Asterism, directs to some Note in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

Q. Is this ever done by any other Marks? *A.* Yes, 1. By parallel Lines, thus (||); 2. By a double Obelisk (†); 3. By Letters (*a*) or (*²*); 4. By Figures (1.)

Q. When is the *Paragraph* used? *A.* It is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject.

Q. What is the Use of *Crotchets*? *A.* To inclose some short Sentences, which have no Connection with the Subject treated of, but serve for References to Books, &c. Thus [See Vol. 1.] The Parenthesis is likewise often used for this Purpose.

Q. When is the *Quotation*, and End of the *Quotation* used? *A.* The first, being a double Comma inverted, is put at the Beginning of such Words, or Lines, as are

are cited out of other Authors; the second, being a double Apostrophe, is put after the last Words or Lines cited, to shew that they are finished.

Q. When is the *Section* used? *A.* In subdividing of a Chapter into less Heads or Parts.

Q. When is the *Ellipsis* used? *A.* When Part of the Word is omitted; thus *P—me M—r*, for *Prime Minister*.

Q. What is the Use of the *Brace*? *A.* To join several Words or Sentences together. It is chiefly used in Poetry thus:

*The helpless Traveller, with wild Surprise,
Sees the dry Desert, all around him, rise,
And, smother'd in the dusty Whirlwind, dies.*

S E C T. IX.

Of Capitals and Figures.

*W*HEN are the Capital or big Letters chiefly used? *A.* 1. In the Beginning of *proper Names*. 2. In the Beginning of every *Book, Epistle, Verse, Note, Sentence, &c.*

Q. Are Capitals used in any other Case? *A.* They are used, by some, at the Beginning of every *Substantive Noun*. They are likewise used in whole Words, when something extraordinary is expressed; but they must never be used in the Middle of a Word among small Letters, except in Anagrams.

Q. Are not Capitals sometimes used as Figures to express Numbers? *A.* Numbers may be expressed by the following Capitals, *viz.* I. One, V. Five, X. Ten, L. Fifty, C. Hundred, D. Five hundred, M. a Thousand.

Q. How do you express the other Numbers? *A.* It is to be observed, that when a Letter of less Value is placed before one of a greater, it diminishes the Value of the greater by so much as the lesser stands for; thus the Letter V stands for Five, but having I put before it; takes *one* from it, so IV stands for *Four*: but I being put after V adds *one* to it; so VI is *Six*.

2 Give

2. Give some other Examples?

A. IV Four. V Five. VI Six.
IX Nine. X Ten. XI Eleven.
XL Forty. L Fifty. LX Sixty.
XC Ninety. C Hundred. CX Hundred and ten.

The present Year One thousand Seven hundred and sixty one is expressed thus, MDCCLXI.

N. B. *The Numbers are sometimes expressed by small Roman Letters, thus, xvi Sixteen.*

2. What are the Figures which are used in expressing Numbers? A. These, 1 One, 2 Two, 3 Three, 4 Four, 5 Five, 6 Six, 7 Seven, 8 Eight, 9 Nine, 0 Nothing.

2. What is to be observed in general concerning the Value of the Figures? A. That every Cypher placed at the Right-hand of a Figure increases its Value ten Times: thus 1 One, 10 Ten, 100 Hundred; 1000 a Thousand, 500 Five hundred, 5000 Five thousand: But at the Left-hand the Cyphers signify nothing; thus 001, 0001, make but One, 00002 Two.

2. How are the Figures otherways increased in Value? A. Figures, at every Remove from the Right, increase in Value ten times; thus, 9 Nine, 99 Ninety-nine, 999 Nine hundred and Ninety-nine, 9999 Nine thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-nine: Likewise 1008 is a Thousand and Eight.

2. Are Figures ever used otherways than to express Numbers? A. Yes, 1. The Order or Succession of Things, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. first, second, third, fourth, &c. 2. The Size of Books, as 4to, Quarto; 8vo, Octavo; 12mo, Duodecimo, or Twelves; 24^o Twenty-fours. 3. The Sections, Verses, or smaller Parts of a Book, or Chapter, thus, Mat. xiii. 15. Matthew the 13th Chapter and 15th Verse. So B. XII. Sect. 14. Book twelfth, Section fourteenth. 4. The Fractions or Parts of a Thing, as $\frac{1}{2}$ one Half, $\frac{1}{3}$ one Third, $\frac{1}{4}$ one Fourth, $\frac{2}{3}$ two Thirds, $\frac{3}{4}$ three Fourths, $\frac{1}{8}$ one Eighth, &c.

S E C T. IX.

Of Abbreviations.

2. **W**HAT is meant by Abbreviation? *A.* An Abbreviation of a Word is, when one or more Letters of a Word are writ and made to stand for the whole. They generally require a full Point after them.

2. How many Ways is Abbreviation made? *A.* These two Ways, 1. By one or more of the first Letters of a Word for the Whole; as *A.* for *Answer*, *Def.* for *Definition*, *Esq.* for *Esquire*. 2. By one or more of the initial Letters joined to the last; as *Bp.* *Bishop*, *Dr.* *Doctor*, *Acct.* *Account*. There are some Words irregularly denoted and writ, as *&c.* *et cetera*, and the rest. *&* *and*, *ym* *them*, *viz.* *that is to say*.

A. Can you give Examples of the most ordinary Abbreviations? *A.* The following are some of the most common, *viz.* *A. B.* or *B. A.* Batchellor of Arts; *A. M.* or *M. A.* Master of Arts; *A. D.* *Anno Domini*, in the Year of the Lord; *Bart.* Baronet; *B. D.* Batchellor in Divinity; *D. D.* Doctor of Divinity; *L. L. D.* Doctor of Laws; *F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society. *G. R.* *Georgius Rex*, King George; *Capt.* Captain; *Lieut.* or *Lt.* Lieutenant; *Do.* Ditto, the same; *M. S.* Manuscript, *MSS.* Manuscripts. *P. S.* Postscript; *Rt. Hon.* Right Honourable; *M. D.* *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Physic; *N. B.* *Nota Bene*, Note well.

S E C T. X.

Of Words the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification and Spelling.

2. Can you give a List of these? *A.* The following most ordinarily occur, *viz.*

ABbess, governess
 abyss, bottomless
 abscess, imposthume
 Abel, Cain's brother
 able powerful
 a bell, of metal

accidence, a book
 accidents, chances
 account, esteem
 accompt, reckoning
 advice, counsel
 advise, to counsel

<i>air</i> , we breathe in	<i>Bacon</i> , hog's flesh
<i>heir</i> , to an estate	<i>baken</i> , in the oven, &c.
<i>are</i> , we or ye are	<i>becken</i> , with the hand, &c.
<i>ale</i> , malt liquor	<i>bail</i> , a surety
<i>ail</i> , to be troubled	<i>bale</i> , of cloth, silk, &c.
<i>all</i> , every one	<i>bald</i> , without hair
<i>awl</i> , to bore holes	<i>bawl'd</i> , cried out
<i>alloy</i> , a mixture of metal	<i>ball</i> , any round thing
<i>allay</i> , to ease the pain	<i>bawl</i> , cry out
<i>alley</i> , a narrow passage	<i>Barbara</i> , a woman
<i>ally</i> , a confederate	<i>Barbary</i> , a country
<i>a lye</i> , a falsehood	<i>Barberry</i> , a fruit
<i>allow'd</i> , granted	<i>bare</i> , naked
<i>aloud</i> , with a noise	<i>beast</i> , a beast
<i>altar</i> , of sacrifice	<i>bear</i> , to carry, &c.
<i>alter</i> , to change	<i>bass</i> , in music
<i>a Miss</i> , a Mistress	<i>base</i> , vile
<i>amiss</i> , wrong	<i>Baize</i> , cloth so called
<i>ant</i> , a pismire	<i>Bays</i> , bay trees
<i>aunt</i> , uncle's wife	<i>Beys</i> , governors
<i>an</i> , an article	<i>be</i> , are
<i>Ann</i> , a woman's name	<i>bee</i> , an insect with honey
<i>appeal</i> , to an higher court	<i>bean</i> , grain
<i>a peal</i> , Bells ringing	<i>been</i> , was at a place
<i>a peel</i> , a shovel for an oven	<i>beer</i> , to drink
<i>a peer</i> , a lord	<i>bier</i> , to carry the dead
<i>a pear</i> , fruit	<i>berry</i> , a small fruit
<i>a rose</i> , to smell at	<i>bury</i> , to inter the dead
<i>arose</i> , did arise	<i>bile</i> , a swelling
<i>arrant</i> , notorious	<i>boil</i> , as water on the fire
<i>errand</i> , a message	<i>blew</i> , did blow
<i>arras</i> , tapestry hangings	<i>blue</i> , colour
<i>arrows</i> , to shoot with	<i>board</i> , a plank
<i>barra'st</i> , to weary, tire	<i>bored</i> , a hole
<i>a scent</i> , a smell	<i>boar</i> , a beast
<i>ascent</i> , going up	<i>boor</i> , a country fellow
<i>assent</i> , an agreement	<i>bore</i> , to make a hole
<i>assistance</i> , help	<i>bower</i> , an arbour
<i>assistants</i> , helpers	<i>bold</i> , confident
<i>ax</i> , to cut wood	<i>bolt</i> , for a door
<i>acts</i> , of parliament	<i>boult</i> , to sift meal

- bow'd*, to cast a bowl
bow, to bend
bough, a branch
boy, a lad
buoy, to bear up
bread, to eat
bred, brought up
breaches, broken places
breeches, to wear
borough, a corporation
burrow, for rabbits
by, near, &c.
buy, with money
bye, accessory
brews, he breweth
bruise, to squeeze
brewis, fat
brows, over the eyes
brovse, to feed on leaves
but, except
butt, to shoot at.
Call, to cry out
cawl, for a Periwig, &c.
calendar, of months, &c.
calender, to smoothe cloth
Calais, in France
chalice, a cup
can, to be able
cann, to drink out of
cannon, a gun
canon, a law or rule
capital, chief
Capitol, a tower in Rome
captor, prize-taker
capture, prize taken
cart, to carry things
chart, a map
career, full speed
carrier, that carrieth
cell, a hut or cave
sell, to dispose of
cellar, for liquors
seller, one that sells
censer, for incense
censor, a reformer
censure, to judge
cession, a resigning
session, or affizes
centaury, an herb
century, 100 years
centry, a guard
chaste, continent
chased, a kind of work
coin, money
quoin, wedge, corner
choler, rage, anger
callar, for the neck
collier, a dealer in coals
colour, as blue, red, &c.
cicling, of a room
sealing, setting a seal
chronical, long continuance
chronicle, an history
Clark, a man's name
clerk, a clergyman, &c.
clause, of a sentence
claws, of a bird
close, to shut up
cloaths, garments
cloths, webs
cord, a rope
chord, in music
coat, a garment
cot, or cottage
coarse, mean or plain
course, race or way
common, public
commune, to converse
concert, of music
consort, wife of a sovereign
cousin, a relation
cozen, to cheat
council,

<i>council</i> , an assembly	<i>done</i> , acted
<i>counsel</i> , advice	<i>dun</i> , colour
<i>courant</i> , a news-paper	<i>doer</i> , that doeth
<i>current</i> , coin, &c.	<i>door</i> , of a house
<i>current</i> , a running stream	<i>dragon</i> , a beast
<i>currans</i> , fruit	<i>dragoon</i> , a soldier
<i>courier</i> , messenger	<i>drought</i> , dryness
<i>currier</i> , a leather-dresser	<i>draught</i> , of drink.
<i>cruse</i> , a little vessel	<i>Ear</i> , of the head
<i>cruise</i> , to sail on the coast	<i>e'er</i> , ever
<i>cymbal</i> , musical instrument	<i>ere</i> , before
<i>symbol</i> , a mark	<i>earing</i> , harvest-time
<i>cypress</i> , a tree	<i>ear ring</i> , for the ear
<i>Cyprus</i> , an island.	<i>eaten</i> , devoured
<i>Dane</i> , of Denmark	<i>Eton</i> , a town's name
<i>deign</i> , to grant	<i>earn</i> , to work for
<i>dam</i> , to stop water	<i>yearn</i> , to pity
<i>damn</i> , to condemn	<i>yarn</i> , linen, or-woollen
<i>dame</i> , or mistress	<i>eminent</i> , famous
<i>day</i> , the morning	<i>imminent</i> , approaching
<i>dey</i> , governor	<i>enow</i> , in number
<i>dear</i> , of great price	<i>enough</i> , in quantity
<i>deer</i> , in a park	<i>enter</i> , go in-
<i>deceased</i> , dead	<i>inter</i> , to bury
<i>diseased</i> , sick	<i>entire</i> , whole
<i>decent</i> , becoming	<i>envy</i> , hatred
<i>descent</i> , going down	<i>envoy</i> , messenger
<i>dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>exercise</i> , labour
<i>desert</i> , merit, abscond	<i>exorcize</i> , to conjure.
<i>desart</i> , a wilderness	<i>Fane</i> , a weather-cock
<i>dew</i> , on the grass	<i>fain</i> , desirous, glad
<i>due</i> , a debt	<i>feign</i> , to dissemble
<i>die</i> , to de cease	<i>faint</i> , weary
<i>dye</i> , to stain cloth	<i>feint</i> , a pretence
<i>diet</i> , provisions	<i>fair</i> , comely
<i>dyet</i> , assembly	<i>fare</i> , diet, &c.
<i>dire</i> , dreadful	<i>feed</i> , to eat
<i>dyer</i> , a stainer of cloth	<i>feed</i> , rewarded
<i>do</i> , to act	<i>fellon</i> , a whitlow
<i>doe</i> , a female deer	<i>felon</i> , a criminal
<i>dough</i> , a paste or leaven	<i>file</i> , a smith's tool

<i>foil</i> , to overcome	<i>beal</i> , a wound
<i>fillip</i> , with the finger	<i>bead</i> , of the body
<i>Philip</i> , a man's name	<i>heed</i> , to take care
<i>floor</i> , of a room	<i>hear</i> , to hearken
<i>flour</i> , for bread	<i>here</i> , in this place
<i>flower</i> , of the field	<i>herd</i> , of cattle
<i>forth</i> , abroad	<i>heard</i> , did hear
<i>fourth</i> , in number	<i>hard</i> , difficult, &c.
<i>fool</i> , an idiot	<i>hie</i> , to make haste
<i>foul</i> , dirty, &c.	<i>high</i> , lofty
<i>fowl</i> , a bird	<i>boy</i> , a ship
<i>Francis</i> , a man	<i>him</i> , that man
<i>Frances</i> , a woman	<i>hymn</i> , a song
<i>Gall</i> , bitter substance	<i>hire</i> , wages
<i>Gaul</i> , a Frenchman	<i>higher</i> , more high
<i>genteel</i> , graceful	<i>hear</i> , frost
<i>Gentile</i> , heathen	<i>hour</i> , of the day
<i>gentle</i> , quiet	<i>whore</i> , a lewd woman
<i>gesture</i> , carriage	<i>our</i> , belonging to us
<i>jester</i> , a merry fellow	<i>hole</i> , hollownes
<i>gilt</i> , with gold	<i>whole</i> , perfect
<i>guilt</i> , sin	<i>holy</i> , godly
<i>glutinous</i> , sticking	<i>wholly</i> , entirely
<i>gluttonous</i> , greedy	<i>holly</i> , a tree
<i>grate</i> , for coals	<i>home</i> , house
<i>great</i> , big	<i>whom</i> , what man
<i>grown</i> , increased	<i>horse</i> , a beast
<i>groan</i> , sigh	<i>bearse</i> , with a cold
<i>grater</i> , for nutmeg	<i>hus</i> , colour
<i>greater</i> , larger	<i>hew</i> , to cut down
<i>grot</i> , a cave	<i>Hugh</i> , a man's name
<i>great</i> , four-pence	<i>I</i> , myself
<i>Hail</i> , to salute	<i>eye</i> , to see with
<i>bale</i> , to drag along	<i>idle</i> , lazy
<i>bare</i> , in the field	<i>idol</i> , an image
<i>hair</i> , of the head	<i>I'll</i> , I will
<i>hart</i> , a beast	<i>ile</i> , in a church
<i>heart</i> , the seat of life	<i>isle</i> , an island
<i>haven</i> , harbour for ships	<i>oil</i> , of olives, &c.
<i>heaven</i> , the throne of God	<i>in</i> , within
<i>heel</i> , of the foot	<i>inn</i> , for travellers

incite,

<i>incite</i> , to stir up	<i>loth</i> , unwilling
<i>insight</i> , knowledge	<i>loath</i> , to abhor
<i>ingenious</i> , of quick parts	<i>loss</i> , damage
<i>ingenuous</i> , candid, sincere.	<i>lose</i> , to suffer loss
<i>Ken</i> , to know	<i>loose</i> , to slack or untie
<i>keen</i> , sharp	<i>Made</i> , done
<i>kin</i> , kindred	<i>maid</i> , a virgin
<i>ketch</i> , a small ship	<i>main</i> , chief thing
<i>catch</i> , to lay hold of	<i>mane</i> , of a horse
<i>kill</i> , to murder	<i>male</i> , the he
<i>kiln</i> , for bricks, &c.	<i>mail</i> , trunk, bag
<i>knight</i> , by honour	<i>manner</i> , custom
<i>night</i> , the evening	<i>manor</i> , a lordship
<i>know</i> , to be acquainted	<i>manure</i> , dung, &c.
<i>no</i> , not so	<i>map</i> , of a country
<i>knew</i> , did know	<i>map</i> , to wash with
<i>new</i> , not old, or used	<i>mare</i> , of a horse
<i>knows</i> , he knoweth	<i>mayor</i> , of a corporation
<i>nose</i> , of the face.	<i>marshal</i> , of an army
<i>Later</i> , in time	<i>martial</i> , warlike
<i>latter</i> , last named	<i>mead</i> , liquor
<i>letter</i> , an epistle	<i>Mede</i> , one of Media
<i>lattice</i> , of a window	<i>mean</i> , of little value
<i>Leticia</i> , a woman's name	<i>mein</i> , behaviour
<i>lettuce</i> , an herb	<i>meat</i> , to eat
<i>lease</i> , of a house	<i>meet</i> , together
<i>leash</i> , leather-thong	<i>mete</i> , to measure
<i>lees</i> , dregs of wine	<i>medal</i> , a coin
<i>leese</i> , to lose	<i>meddle</i> , to busy one's self
<i>leper</i> , one leprous	<i>metal</i> , gold, silver, &c.
<i>leaper</i> , that leaperh	<i>mettle</i> , spirit, vigour, &c.
<i>lessen</i> , to make less	<i>might</i> , strength
<i>lesson</i> , in reading	<i>mite</i> , in cheese
<i>lest</i> , for fear	<i>mout</i> , a ditch, or trench
<i>least</i> , smallest	<i>mote</i> , in the eye
<i>liquorice</i> , a sweet root	<i>moan</i> , to lament
<i>liquorish</i> , in liquor	<i>mown</i> , cut down
<i>lie</i> , to lie down	<i>more</i> , in quantity
<i>lie</i> , a falshood	<i>micor</i> , barren ground
<i>limb</i> , a member	<i>morning</i> , of the day
<i>limn</i> , to paint	<i>mourning</i> , lamentation

mortar,

<i>mortar</i> , to pound in	<i>patron</i> , a protector
<i>morter</i> , made of lime, &c.	<i>pause</i> , a stop
<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>paws</i> , of a beast
<i>nought</i> , nothing	<i>peace</i> , love, friendship
<i>naval</i> , belonging to the sea	<i>piece</i> , of gold, &c.
<i>navel</i> , of the belly	<i>Peter</i> , a man's name
<i>near</i> , nigh to	<i>petre</i> , salt
<i>ne'er</i> , never	<i>pike</i> , fish, or for a staff
<i>nether</i> , lower	<i>pique</i> , a quarrel
<i>neither</i> , neither of them	<i>pick</i> , to chuse
<i>nit</i> , an insect	<i>plain</i> , even
<i>knit</i> , stockings	<i>plane</i> , to make smooth
<i>not</i> , denying	<i>plait</i> , the hair
<i>knot</i> , to be untied.	<i>plate</i> , of metal
<i>Oar</i> , of a boat	<i>pleas</i> , defences
<i>ore</i> , of metal	<i>please</i> , to content
<i>oh</i> , alas	<i>plough</i> , the instrument
<i>owe</i> , to be indebted to	<i>plow</i> , to make a furrow
<i>one</i> , in number	<i>poor</i> , needy
<i>won</i> , did win	<i>pour</i> , as water down
<i>ordnance</i> , canon	<i>power</i> , strength
<i>ordinance</i> , commandment	<i>poppy</i> , a flower
<i>oat</i> , a grain	<i>puppy</i> , a whelp
<i>ought</i> , should.	<i>puppet</i> , a puppet-shew
<i>Palate</i> , of the mouth	<i>porcelain</i> , China-ware
<i>pallet</i> , a little bed, &c.	<i>purslain</i> , an herb
<i>pale</i> , colour	<i>practice</i> , exercise
<i>pail</i> , a vessel	<i>practise</i> , to exercise
<i>pall</i> , a funeral cloth	<i>pray</i> , to beseech
<i>Paul</i> , a man's name	<i>prey</i> , a booty
<i>pain</i> , or grief	<i>precedent</i> , example
<i>pane</i> , of glass	<i>president</i> , that presides
<i>pair</i> , a couple	<i>premises</i> , treat of before
<i>pare</i> , to cut off	<i>premisses</i> , lands, &c.
<i>payer</i> , that pays	<i>princes</i> , king's sons
<i>parasite</i> , flatterer	<i>princess</i> , a king's daughter
<i>parricide</i> , a murderer of pa-	<i>principal</i> , chief, &c.
rents, or a traitor	<i>principle</i> , maxim
<i>parson</i> , of a parish	<i>profit</i> , advantage
<i>person</i> , some body	<i>prophet</i> , foreteller
<i>pattern</i> , for copying after	<i>prophecy</i> , a thing foretold

prophecy

prophecy, to foretel
proud, not humble
prude, a too precise woman.
Queen, a king's wife
quean, a dirty slut
quire, of paper
choir, of singers
quiet, silent
quite, altogether.
Rack, to torment
wreck, of the sea
rain, water
reign, rule as a king
rein, of the bridle
raise, to set up
raze, to pull down
rays, sun-beams
rancour, hatred
ranker, more thick
rap, a blow
wrap, to fold.
reason, to argue
raisin, a dried fruit
read, I read, or did read
reed, a shrub
red, colour
radish, a root
reddish, somewhat red
resent, to be angry at
recent, new, fresh
rear, the back part
rear, to erect
rare, seldom
rest, quiet
wrest, to twist
retch, to stretch
reach, to bring
wretch, miserable person
rice, corn
rife, advancement
rime, thin snow, or mist

rhyme, verse
rie, corn
wry, crooked
ring, the bells
wring, the hands
right, just and true
rite, a ceremony
wright, a workman
write, with a pen
read, the highway
rode, did ride
row'd, did row
roe, a kind of deer
rew, of trees
Rome, a city
room, of a house
rheum, spittle, humour
rote, by custom
wrote, did write
wrought, worked
rough, not smooth
ruff, a sort of neckcloth
roof, of a house.
Sail, of a ship
sale, of goods, &c.
scene, of a stage
seen, beheld
seas, great waters
sees, seeth or doth see
seize, to lay hold of
cease, to forbear
seem, to appear
seam, that is sewed
seer, a prophet
sear, to burn
sent, ordered away
scent, a smell
cent, an hundred
sell, to sell
cell, a vault
seignior, a lord

senior,

<i>senior</i> , elder	<i>sweat</i> , of the brow
<i>shewn</i> , made appear	<i>sweet</i> , delicious, pleasant
<i>shone</i> , did shine	<i>Tacks</i> , small nails
<i>shred</i> , to mince	<i>tax</i> , subsidy
<i>shred</i> , minced	<i>tail</i> , the end
<i>sign</i> , a token	<i>tale</i> , a story
<i>sine</i> , in geometry	<i>tare</i> , weight allowed
<i>site</i> , situation	<i>tear</i> , to rend in pieces
<i>cite</i> , to summon	<i>tear</i> , to shed tears
<i>fight</i> , seeing	<i>than</i> , in comparing
<i>shoe</i> , a four fruit	<i>then</i> , at that time
<i>slow</i> , tardy	<i>there</i> , in that place
<i>slough</i> , a miry place	<i>their</i> , of them
<i>sole</i> , of a shoe	<i>throne</i> , a seat of state
<i>soal</i> , a fish	<i>thrown</i> , cast
<i>soul</i> , of a man	<i>through</i> , by means of, &c.
<i>some</i> , a part	<i>throw</i> , to cast
<i>sum</i> , the whole	<i>tide</i> , flux of the sea
<i>son</i> , a man child	<i>tied</i> , made fast
<i>sun</i> , the heavenly light	<i>time</i> , when
<i>soon</i> , quickly	<i>thyme</i> , a sweet herb
<i>swoon</i> , to faint	<i>to</i> , unto
<i>sore</i> , an ulcer	<i>toe</i> , of the foot
<i>soar</i> , to mount up	<i>tow</i> , to draw along
<i>so</i> , thus	<i>too</i> , also, likewise
<i>sow</i> , with seed	<i>two</i> , a couple
<i>stair</i> , some steps	<i>tongues</i> , languages
<i>stare</i> , to look earnestly	<i>tower</i> , for defence
<i>starling</i> , a bird	<i>tower</i> , to aspire
<i>sterling</i> , English money	<i>tour</i> , a journey
<i>steal</i> , to rob	<i>Vale</i> , a valley
<i>steel</i> , metal	<i>veil</i> , a covering
<i>stead</i> , place	<i>veal</i> , calf's flesh
<i>steed</i> , a horse	<i>vassal</i> , a slave
<i>stile</i> , for passage	<i>vessel</i> , to hold liquor
<i>style</i> , for writing	<i>vial</i> , or phial, of glass
<i>succour</i> , help	<i>viol</i> , for music
<i>sucker</i> , a young twig	<i>Wade</i> , to go in water
<i>sue</i> , to sue at law	<i>weighed</i> , in the balance
<i>sew</i> , with a needle	<i>wail</i> , to mourn
<i>sow</i> , a swine	

whale,

<i>wbale</i> , a sea-fish	<i>week</i> , seven days
<i>wait</i> , to look for	<i>wbether</i> , which of the two
<i>weight</i> , heaviness	<i>weather</i> , wet or dry, &c.
<i>ware</i> , merchandize	<i>whither</i> , to what place
<i>wear</i> , to put on cloaths	<i>wen</i> , a swelling
<i>waist</i> , the middle	<i>when</i> , at what time
<i>waste</i> , to spend	<i>wet</i> , watery
<i>way</i> , to walk in	<i>whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>weigh</i> , to poise	<i>wood</i> , of trees
<i>wey</i> , milk	<i>would</i> , was willing.
<i>why</i> , wherefore	<i>Yew</i> , a tree
<i>weal</i> , good	<i>ewe</i> , sheep
<i>wheel</i> , of a cart	<i>yoke</i> , of oxen
<i>weak</i> , feeble	<i>yolk</i> , of an egg

WORDS made different in Sound and Signification by the Addition of *e* final.

BAB, Barbara, *babe*, a child; *bar*, hinderance, *bare*, naked; *bit*, a small piece, *bite*, with the teeth; *breath*, air, *breathe*, to take air.

Can, to be able, *cane*, a staff; *chin*, of the face, *thine*, a back-bone; *cub*, a whelp, *cube*, a die.

Din, noise, *dine*, eat at dinner.

Fat, well-liking, *fate*, destiny; *fan*, to blow, *fane*, weather-cock; *far*, at a distance; *fare*, entertainment; *fin*, of a fish, *fine*, brave.

Hast, thou hast, *haste*, speed; *hop*, bitter fruit, *hope*, to expect; *bug*, to embrace, *huge*, very big.

Kin, relations, *kine*, cows.

Mad, distracted, *made*, done; *man*, in stature, *mane*, of a horse; *mar*, to spoil, *mare*, a beast; *met*, came together, *mete*, to measure.

Not, no, *note*, to observe.

On, upon, *one*, an unite.

Pat, fit, &c. *pate*, the head; *plat*, of ground, *plate*, of metal; *plum*, to sound, *plume*, a feather.

Quit, to leave, *quite*, altogether.

Rag, of cloth, *rage*, anger; *rob*, to steal, *robe*, a long garment, *rot*, to consume, *rote*, by custom.

Scar, from a wound, *scare*, to affright; *scrap*, a bit, *scrape*, with a knife; *sham*, a pretence, *shame*, disgrace; *sir*,

fir, master, *fire*, father; *stag*, a deer, *stage*, to stand upon; *star*, in the sky, *stare*, to gaze.

Thin, lean, &c. *thine*, of thee; *trip*, to go nimbly, *tripe*, of an ox; *tun*, in weight, *tune*, in music.

Van, the front, *vane*, a weather cock.

Us, from we, *use*, common practice.

War, fighting, *ware*, merchandise; *win*, to get, *wine*, to drink; *wan*, pale, *wane*, decrease.

It will not be improper to make the Scholar acquainted with the Saxon Character, a Specimen of which follows:

The Alphabet, both large and small.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k

s t u v w x y z

MUSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

The Lord's Prayer

OUR father which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven: give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors: and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

F I N I S.

